

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 4006

晚三十月六年一十三緒光

TUESDAY, JULY 25 1905.

二拜禮

號五廿月七英港香

\$30 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....
Sterling Reserve.....\$10,000,000
Silver Reserve.....\$10,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.....\$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
H. A. W. SADE, Esq., Chairman.
A. HARRY, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Hon. C. W. DICKSON, Esq.
E. GOSWAMI, Esq.
G. H. MEDHURST, Esq.
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
F. SALINGER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1905.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 PER CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1905.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS—
AUTHORIZED.....\$10,000,000
CAPITAL PAID UP.....\$1,250,000
RESERVE FUND.....\$1,250,000

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.
LONDON OFFICE: THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS: NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LTD.
BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account and accepts Fixed Deposits at Rates which may be ascertained on application.

CHARLES R. SCOTT, Manager.
20, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, 26th May, 1905.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....Yen 24,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP....." 18,000,000
CAPITAL UNCALLED....." 6,000,000
RESERVE FUND....." 9,720,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies:

TOKIO, NEW YORK.
NAGASAKI, HONOLULU.
LYONS, SHANGHAI.
SAN FRANCISCO, NEWCHANG.
HOMBAY, MUKDEN.
TIENTSIN, PORT ARTHUR.
PEKING, CHEFOO.
KOBE, DALNY.

LONDON BANKERS: THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LD.

HONGKONG BRANCH—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per Cent. per Annum.

On fixed deposits for 6 months at 4 per Cent. per Annum.

On fixed deposits for 3 months at 3 per Cent. per Annum.

On fixed deposits for 1 month at 2 per Cent. per Annum.

On fixed deposits for 1 week at 1 per Cent. per Annum.

On fixed deposits for 1 day at 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.

On fixed deposits for 1 hour at 1/4 per Cent. per Annum.

On fixed deposits for 1 minute at 1/8 per Cent. per Annum.

On fixed deposits for 1 second at 1/16 per Cent. per Annum.

On fixed deposits for 1 third at 1/32 per Cent. per Annum.

On fixed deposits for 1 fourth at 1/64 per Cent. per Annum.

On fixed deposits for 1 fifth at 1/128 per Cent. per Annum.

On fixed deposits for 1 sixth at 1/256 per Cent. per Annum.

On fixed deposits for 1 seventh at 1/512 per Cent. per Annum.

On fixed deposits for 1 eighth at 1/1024 per Cent. per Annum.

On fixed deposits for 1 ninth at 1/2048 per Cent. per Annum.

On fixed deposits for 1 tenth at 1/4096 per Cent. per Annum.

On fixed deposits for 1 eleventh at 1/8192 per Cent. per Annum.

On fixed deposits for 1 twelfth at 1/16384 per Cent. per Annum.

On fixed deposits for 1 thirteenth at 1/32768 per Cent. per Annum.

On fixed deposits for 1 fourteenth at 1/65536 per Cent. per Annum.

On fixed deposits for 1 fifteenth at 1/131072 per Cent. per Annum.

On fixed deposits for 1 sixteenth at 1/262144 per Cent. per Annum.

On fixed deposits for 1 seventeenth at 1/524288 per Cent. per Annum.

On fixed deposits for 1 eighteenth at 1/1048576 per Cent. per Annum.

On fixed deposits for 1 nineteenth at 1/2097152 per Cent. per Annum.

On fixed deposits for 1 twentieth at 1/4194304 per Cent. per Annum.

On fixed deposits for 1 twenty-first at 1/8388608 per Cent. per Annum.

On fixed deposits for 1 twenty-second at 1/16777216 per Cent. per Annum.

On fixed deposits for 1 twenty-third at 1/33554432 per Cent. per Annum.

On fixed deposits for 1 twenty-fourth at 1/67108864 per Cent. per Annum.

On fixed deposits for 1 twenty-fifth at 1/134217728 per Cent. per Annum.

On fixed deposits for 1 twenty-sixth at 1/268435456 per Cent. per Annum.

On fixed deposits for 1 twenty-seventh at 1/536870912 per Cent. per Annum.

On fixed deposits for 1 twenty-eighth at 1/1073741824 per Cent. per Annum.

On fixed deposits for 1 twenty-ninth at 1/2147483648 per Cent. per Annum.

On fixed deposits for 1 thirtieth at 1/4294967296 per Cent. per Annum.

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS.

SHANGHAI	MALTA	About 27th July	Freight and Passage.
	K. A. Peters		
LONDON, &c.	CHUSAN	July 29th	See Special Advertisement.
	H. W. Kenrick, R.N.R.	Noon	
LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	FORMOSA	About 4th August	Freight and Passage.
	H. W. H. Snow		
YOKOHAMA VIA SHANGHAI, MOI and KOBE (Passing through the Inland Sea)	CANDIA	About 5th August	Freight only.
	H. E. Kitch, R.N.R.		

For Further Particulars, apply to L. S. LEWIS, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1905.

Intimations.

REMOVAL SALE

COMMENCING 1st August Next.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. WILL OFFER FOR ONE MONTH ONLY THEIR STOCK IN TRADE (WITH EXCEPTION OF WINES, SPIRITS AND GROCERIES), COMPRISING:

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING AND TAILORING GOODS, HATS, BOOTS, UNDERWEAR, SHIRTS, &c.

LADIES' HATS, COSTUMES, ETC., CHINA AND G. ASSWARE, DINNER SETS, TOILET SETS.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, HOUSEHOLD AND COOKING UTENSILS, CUTLERY ENAMELLED WARE AND GENERAL HARDWARE, LAMPS, FENDERS, BRASSES, &c.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT, BEDSTEADS, SPRING MATTRESSES, BEDDING, CARPETS, RUGS, CURTAINS, CRETONNES, TABLECOVERS, HOUSEHOLD LINEN, TOWELS, &c.

PIANOS and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, THE WHOLE OF THE ABOVE WILL BE OFFERED AT A REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT. FROM THE USUAL PRICES (FOR CASH ONLY).

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. Hongkong, July 24th, 1905.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

WINE AND SPIRIT

MERCHANTS,

15, QUEEN'S ROAD.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1905.

E. C. WILKS & Co.,

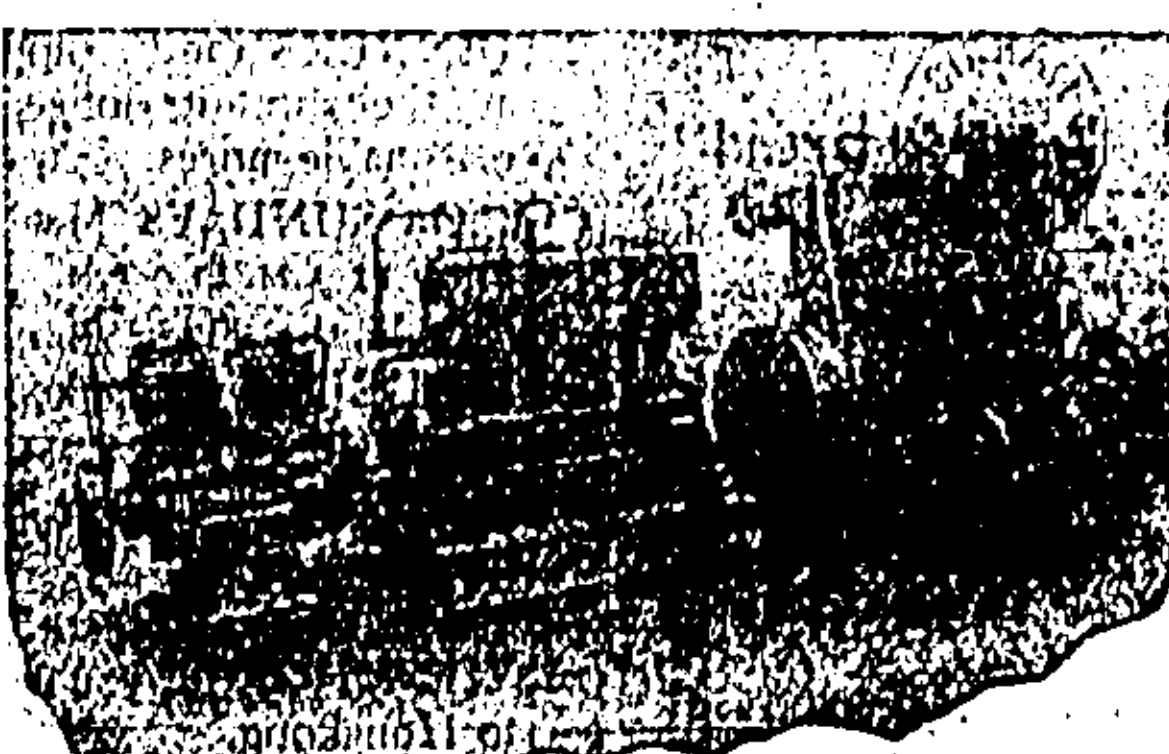
CONSULTING MARINE & ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS, ETC.

SHIPS DESIGNED, CONSTRUCTED AND SUPERVISED.

AGENTS FOR THORNYCROFT'S MOTORS AND MOTOR LAUNCHES, RACING AND CRUISING.

OUR MOTORS

For Reliability, Workmanship, Durability, Lightness. Estimates cheerfully given.



OUR PROPELLERS

Are fitted to the Principal Racing Launches in Europe. Designed and Finished for Highest Efficiency.

Agencies:—GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. W. H. ALLEN & SON'S, ENGINEERS, BEDFORD. H. W. JOHN'S CANADIAN ASBESTOS, GOODS.

Cable Address: "MARINEWORK," Hongkong. Telephone No. 358.

12, Beaconsfield Arcade, Hongkong. Hongkong, 1st February, 1905.

Intimations.



The cup that feeds.



TRY IT "CLUB" THAT'S ALL.

Pronounced the best Scotch Whisky at the price on the Market.

Per Dozen \$14.00

H. PRICE & CO., 12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1905.

PHOTO SUPPLIES.

LONG, HING & Co.,

17, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1905.

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

Hongkong, 7th February, 1905.

FOR HOTEL COMFORT AND THE BEST BILLIARDS GO TO THE

KOWLOON HOTEL.

VICTORIA HOTEL, SHAMEN, CANTON. MACAO HOTEL, MACAO, CHINA.

ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION. IN THE CENTRE OF THE PRAIA GRANDE.

BOTH HOTELS UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE FOR RESIDENTS AND TOURISTS.

Wm. FARMER, Proprietor.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS, Tel. 56. For Terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1905.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL, situated near the Banks, PRINCIPAL OFFICES and in the MAIN STREET.

Large and lofty Rooms, Elegantly Furnished. Flushing Water Lavatories. Hydraulic Elevator. Excellent Cuisine and Wines. Hot and Cold Water Baths and Shower Baths. Under European Management. Launch Service for Guests.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1905.

JAPAN

COALS.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA

(MITSUI & Co.)

HEAD OFFICE:—1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.
LONDON BRANCH:—34, LIME STREET, E.C.
HONGKONG BRANCH:—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, ICE HOUSE STREET.

OTHER OFFICES: New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai, Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Matsuyama, Kure, Shimoda, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kuchino, Sasebo, Misaki, Hakodate, Taipei, &c.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A.I. Codes).

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Armaments and the State Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Miike, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and SOLE AGENTS for Fujinotani, Hokoku, Honda, Ichimura, Kanada, Mamada, Mannoura, Oomura, Otsuji, Sasahara, Tsubokuro, Yoshinotani, Yoshie, Yonokubo and other Coals.

HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN LIQUIDATION. TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 7.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes.
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
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1.30 p.m. to

Intimation.

WM. POWELL,
LIMITED.—ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Des Vaux Road.LADIES'
DEPARTMENT.NEW
LACES
and
LACE
COLLARS.LINEN DRILL DUCK
MOTOR TAMS
for
LAUNCH & PICNIC
WEAR.TRIMMED
and
UNTRIMMED
MILLINERY
in large variety.A FINE STOCK
ofWHITE
CANVAS,
WHITE KID,
BLACK GLACE
and
BROWN GLACE
WALKING
SHOES.

Also

WHITE AND TAN
TENNIS
SHOES,
At Moderate Prices.Wm. POWELL, Ltd.,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1905.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA.

THE HONGKONG BRANCH of this
Bank will be CLOSED on and after
1st August next.CREDITORS are requested to send in their
CLAIMS promptly.By Order of the Directors,
E. W. RUTTER,
Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1905. [763]

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND
MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SEVENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY
HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF
SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be
held at the Office of the Company, No. 18,
Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, on
TUESDAY, the 15th August, at 12 o'clock
Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report
of the Directors, together with a Statement of
Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing
Directors and Auditors.The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 1st to 15th August,
both days inclusive.By Order of the Board of Directors,
T. ARNOLD,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1905. [762]

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON
WHARF AND GODOWN CO.,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of
5 per cent. (Two Dollars and a Half per
Share) for the six months ending 30th June,
1905, will be paid on application to those
persons who are registered as Shareholders in
the above Company on the 26th July, 1905.The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 24th to the 26th
July, both days inclusive.EDWARD OSBORNE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1905. [757]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Provisions of No. 104
of the Articles of Association the General
Managers have this day declared an INTERIM
DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June,
1905, of FOUR DOLLARS per Share.DIVIDEND WARRANTS may be obtained
on application at the Office of the Company on
and after WEDNESDAY, the 2nd August.The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 24th to 31st inst.,
both days inclusive.JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1905. [753]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$3.50 per
Share for six months ending 30th June,
1905, will be payable on the 27th instant, on
which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 20th to the 27th
instant, (both days inclusive).By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1905. [734]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING
COMPANY, LIMITED.AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of One Dollar
and Seventy-five Cents per Share for six
months ending 30th June, 1905, will be payable
on the 27th instant, on which date Dividend
Warrants may be obtained on application at
the Company's Office.The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 20th to the 27th
instant, (both days inclusive).By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.General Agents for the West Point Build-
ing Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1905. [735]

CANTON DISTRICT.

LOCAL NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 76.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE OBSERVED WHILE
DREDGING OPERATIONS ARE IN
PROGRESS AT THE WHAMPOA
BARRIER.NOTICE is hereby given that the Dredger
"CANTON RIVER" will commence
work on the North side of the channel through
the WHAMPOA BARRIER on the 24th inst.Vessels using the Front Reach approach to
Canton are required to observe the precautions
contained in Notice to Mariners No. 74 of the
23rd June last.Vessels should not pass on that side of the
Dredger from which a Red Flag is flown.J. HOWELL MAY,
Harbour Master.

Approved:

F. J. MAYERS,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.Custom House,
Canton, 22nd July, 1905. [770]STREET INDEX,
SECOND EDITION.

REVISED UP TO DATE,

by

ARTHUR CHAPMAN,
Government Assessor.

Now in print and will be published in August.

Orders should be sent early to

THE GOVERNMENT ASSASSOR,

The Treasury;

or

NORONHA & COMPANY,
Government Printers.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1905. [752]

CHINA AND THE MACKAY
TREATY.The following letter and enclosure, have
been courteously handed to us for publication,
as of general interest:—Foreign Office,
June 19th, 1905.Sir,—I am directed by the Marquess of
Landowne to acknowledge the receipt of your
letter of the 28th of April last addressed to
Lord Percy in which you call attention to an
answer reported to have been given by him in
the House of Commons to the effect that His
Majesty's Government had no information
that China had ignored the terms of the
Mackay Treaty.In reply I am to enclose for your information
a copy of His Lordship's reply on the
subject to Sir G. Parker, M. P., of April 19th
last to which presumably you refer and of
which you appear from the terms of your
letter to have received an inaccurate version.
With regard to your statement that at the pre-
sent moment not one single clause of the
Treaty of September 5th, 1902, is actually effec-
tive, I am to inform you that the information
in possession of this Department does not bear
out your view. I am to add that His Majesty's
Minister at Peking has recently been asked to
report to what extent the Chinese Government
have failed to put the Treaty into operation.I am, Sir,
Your most obedient, humble Servant,
F. A. CAMPBELL.E. S. LITTLE, Esq.,
Messrs. Brunner, Mond and Company, Lim-
ited, Shanghai.

No. 1.

Question asked in the House of Commons,
April 19, 1905.Mr. Gilbert Parker.—To ask the Under-Sec-
retary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he
has any official information showing that the
terms of the Mackay Treaty made in pursuance
of Article XI of the Peking Protocol of Sep-
tember, 1901, to facilitate commercial relations
between China and foreign countries have, in
effect, been ignored by China; that the rights
referred to have been violated by provincial
officials who have levied duties on goods cov-
ered by transit passes; and have illegally inter-
fered with agents and employees of British mer-
chants; that in contravention of the Mackay
Treaty heavier duties are levied upon foreign-
owned cotton-mills than on native mills in the
country; that, in contravention of Article II of
the Treaty which provided for the introduction
of a national uniform coinage, the provincial
authorities continue to mint new copper cur-
rency; and that the reform in mining Regula-
tions arranged for in Article IX of the Treaty
have (sic) remained unfulfilled; and if so,
whether the Government intend taking action,
in concert with other Powers, to secure the
fulfilment of the obligations into which China
entered in 1901.No information of the acts alleged in the
question has reached us. Such acts would be
violations, not of the Treaty of 1902, but of
Treaties concluded with China at an earlier
date.His Majesty's Minister at Peking has been
informed, in reply to his inquiries as to the
steps which had been taken to carry out the
provisions of Article II of the Treaty of 1902,
that the Office of Financial Administration has
presented a Memorial to the Throne proposing
the establishment of a general mint at Tientsin,
for the coinage of silver and copper, and the
introduction of a uniform national coinage.
As soon as definite arrangements have been
made, they will be communicated to Sir E.
Sawley.With regard to the mining Regulations, the
Chinese Government state that Regulations
have been drawn up, but that it is necessary to
consult the provincial authorities before the
final arrangements could be settled.—N. C. D.
News.

THE PROBLEM OF OLD AGE.

WHAT IS THE OUTLOOK FOR US IN OUR
DECLINING YEARS?Some time ago we received a communica-
tion from an elderly gentleman of this city,
who, after recounting his experience and that
of some of his friends in unsuccessful efforts to
get employment, closed by propounding the
following question: "If, owing to an age
limit of 45 years of life, able-bodied and vig-
orous men above that age are barred from em-
ployment, in the language of Chimie Fadden,
what'll you goin' to do wid 'em?" The
question thus raised seemed well worth dis-
cussing, but soon after the chance remark of
Dr. Osler to a class when about to leave them
to accept a new job which he had got when ap-
proaching the age of 60 having set the whole
country to discussing the old-age problem, it
seemed best to wait for the benefit of any new
light which might be thrown on the subject.
There has not, however, been any new light.
There is no occasion for any. The matter is
clear enough, and everybody understands it.
Nobody, however, seems willing to give pain
by telling the plain truth.The fact is that able-bodied men above 40 who
are unable to obtain employment are economi-
cally defunctives. If they were not they would
at that age be replaced as to be sure of a livelihood
while they remain able-bodied, and probably as
long as they are able to work at all. The fact that
they have failed to secure a firm grip on any
method of living is conclusive evidence that
they are of that unfit—not necessarily morally,
but economically. "What to do wid 'em" we
need not discuss here. Most of them will man-
age to do for themselves somehow, and with
more or less unhappiness, and society will not
knowingly let any of them starve. The impor-
tant thing is that as few as possible of the pre-
sent generation of young men shall find them-
selves in that position twenty-five or thirty
years hence. There is no doubt that old men
find an increasing difficulty in getting work
when they have not been previously employed,
and that this is in large measure the result of
the unfortunate friction between employers and
employed, it is nevertheless true that employers
more than ever before feel responsibility for the
welfare of their employees, and the larger the
concern the greater the effect to provide for the
future of their workmen—for business reasons
if for no other. Consequently, with an eye
to what they think their responsibility for
the future, they are unwilling to take on
new men even if at the time able-bodied
and vigorous, if their age indicates that
their powers will soon begin to decline. If
there is to be responsibility for providing light
work, and possibly a pension, for old employees,
employers naturally insist on having the
benefit of the vigor of their youth. Except as
the result of this policy of the large corpora-
tions we do not suppose that old men have
more trouble now in getting work than they
have always had.The present outlook is that these conditions
will continue and probably intensify, so that it
will become more and more important each
year that the man while still young shall
attach himself to some business or industry in
which he expects to spend his days. The
trouble with those who are now old and out of
work is that they did not do just that thing in
their youth. The American spirit of wander-
ing and adventure—always the search for and
the expectation of something better—has left
them stranded in their old age, unattached to
any business and unable to make a business
for themselves. The moral of it is that the
young men of to-day must understand that the
day of boundless opportunity in America has
come forever. The happy-go-lucky feeling of
earlier generations can no longer be indulged
without danger of a distressed old age. When
the young man first enters on life and mea-
sures himself with his companions he will
very soon find his place in society and must
content himself therewith. If he finds himself
exceed he may properly attempt to push himself
forward, but he will do so at his own risk.
The happiest man is probably he who, when he
finds his place in the world, settles
down in it and stays there. Discontent is
doubtless the mainspring of the progress of
society, but content is the foundation of the
happiness of the individual. The young man
who, when he finds that station in life which
his talents and opportunities give him, makes
up his mind to stay there, fixes his standard of
living a little below it, and puts some money
in the bank, is very unlikely to suffer want in
old age. Pleasure, excitement and display take
all a man's income if he will let them. But
the healthy mind takes more pleasure in
savings—within reason—than in spending.
Those who love display for the attention which
it secures ought to understand that the man of
plain appearance, plain living and plain dress
who is known to have money in the bank is far
more sought for, more respected and more
influential than the butterfly of fashion who
is known to spend every dollar that he earns.
And when age comes he will not fear it.
America is no longer a new country, full of
opportunity. It is an old country, in which
industry and thrift are essential to all who
would escape an old age of poverty. And a
life of industry and thrift is the happiest of all
ways of living.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Notice of Fin.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK
COMPANY, LIMITED.MR. WILLIAM WILSON has this day
assumed charge of the Company as
ACTING CHIEF MANAGER during the
absence on leave of Mr. W. B. DIXON, or
until further notice.By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. P. CHATER,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1905. [740]

Insurance.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above
Company are prepared to accept First
Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at
CURRENT RATES.

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong 28th May, 1895. [52]

Hotel.

OCCIDENTAL
HOTEL.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

MODERATE PRICES.

ELECTRIC FANS

TO ORDER IN

EVERY ROOM.

EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT

ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1905. [57]

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer
"MALACCA,"
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA,
PORT SAID, SUEZ, COLOMBO
AND STRAITS.Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are
being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out mark by mark,
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London, &c., ex S.S. *Maldavia*.
Optional Goods will be landed here unless
instructions are given to the contrary before
4 P.M., TO-DAY.Goods not cleared by the 25th instant, at
4 P.M., will be subject to rent.No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in
any case whatever.Damaged Packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Consignees' and
the Company's representative at an
appointed hour.All claims must be presented within ten
days of the steamer's arrival here after which
date they cannot be recognised.No claims will be admitted after the goods
have left the Godowns.
L. S. LEWIS,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1905. [5]

Consignees.

S.S. "SYDNEY."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London, ex
S.S. *Dardogne* and *Charmis*, and from
Bordeaux, ex S.S. *Pile de Valenciennes* and
Cambray in connection with above Steamer, are
hereby informed that their Goods, with the
exception of Opium, Treasure and Valu-
ables are being landed and stored at their
risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at
Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained
immediately after landing.Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless
intimation is received from the Consignees
before Noon TO-DAY, requesting it to be
landed here.Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed
after 31st July, at Noon, will be subject to
rent and landing charges.All claims must be sent in to me on or before
the 31st July, or they will not be recognised.All damaged packages will be examined on
MONDAY, the 31st July, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [7]

FROM HAMBURG, BREMEN, ROTTER-
DAM, ANTWERP, PENANG
AND SINGAPORE.THE H. A. L. Steamship
"BAMBIA."Captain Luening, having arrived from the
above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
requested to send in their Bills of Lading for
countersignature by the Undersigned and to
take immediate delivery of their goods from
alongside.Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before TO-
DAY.Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be
landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited,
and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.All Claims must be presented within ten
days of the steamer's arrival here after which
date they cannot be recognised.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 31st instant will be
subject to rent.All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 31st instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [767]

FROM NEW YORK.

THE H. A. L. Steamship
"VANDALIA."Captain Haase, having arrived from the
above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
requested to send in their Bills of Lading for
countersignature by the Undersigned and to
take immediate delivery of their goods from
alongside.Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before TO-
DAY.Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be
landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and
stored at Consignees' risk and expense.All Claims must be presented within ten
days of the steamer's arrival here after which
date they cannot be recognised.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 31st instant will be
subject to rent.All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 31st instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [768]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.THE Steamship
"CATHERINE APCAR,"having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods
will be delivered from alongside.Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed
at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M.
of the 26th instant, will be landed at
Consignees' risk and expense into the Godowns
of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Co., Limited.Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and
PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE
DELIVERY of their Goods from alongside,
such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and
expense.DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [766]

AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "COULSDON,"
FROM NEW YORK.CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-
named Vessel are hereby informed that all
Goods are being landed at their risk into
the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, Kowloon,
whence delivery may be obtained.All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 28th July, at 3 P.M.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 28th July, will be subject
to rent.All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the Undersigned on or before the
30th July, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
ARNHOLD KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1905. [765]

Intimations.

MOTHERS SHOULD KNOW.

The troubles with multitudes of girls is a
want of proper nourishment and enough of it.
Now-a-days they call this condition by the
learned name of Anemia. But words change
no facts. There are thousands of girls of this
kind anywhere between childhood and young
ladyhood. Disease finds most of its victims
among them. They are too weak and frail to
resist. Some of them are passing through the
mysterious changes which lead up to maturity
and need especial watchfulness and care. Alas,
how many break down at this critical period;
the story of such losses is the saddest in the
history of home. The proper treatment might
have saved most of these household treasures,
if the mothers had only known of

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION

and given it to their daughters, they would have
grown to be strong and healthy women. It is
palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive
and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil,
extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined
with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites
and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. In
building up pale, puny, emaciated children,
particularly those troubled with Anemia,
Scrofula, Rickets, and Bone and Blood diseases,
nothing equals it; its tonic qualities are of the
highest order. A Medical Institution says:
"We have used your preparation in treating
children for coughs, colds and inflammation;
its application has never failed us in any case,
even the most aggravated bordering on
consumption. The children like it, and it builds
up their bodies; many little children owe their
lives to it." The more it is used the less will
be the ravages of disease from infancy to old
age. It is both a food and a medicine—
modern, scientific, and effective from the first
dose. It never deceives or disappoints, and is
the medicinal triumph of our time. "There is
no doubt about it." Sold by chemists.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS
COMPANY, LIMITED, beg to notify
the Public that in addition to the recent
REDUCTION IN PRICE OF GAS TO \$3.00
PER THOUSAND Cubic Feet, they now
offer the following FAVORABLE TERMS
TO INTENDING CONSUMERS:—

1. SERVICES up to 50 feet in length will
be laid FREE.
2. NO CHARGE will be made for METER-
FIXING.

THESE CONCESSIONS will only apply to
houses in which the work of fitting internal
pipes is carried out by the Gas Company.ESTIMATES for any kind of Gas-fitting
will be supplied WITHOUT COST to intend-
ing or existing customers.The Company Hire or Sell all kinds of Gas
Fittings whether for Heating, Cooking or
Lighting—and INVITE INSPECTION
of their Stock at their NEW SHOW ROOMS at
WEST POINT.

GEORGE CURRY

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

WATSON'S

E

VERY OLD LIQUEUR.

SCOTCH

WHISKY.

THIS
CELEBRATED
BLEND
OF
THE FINEST
WHISKIES
IN SCOTLAND
IS CHARACTERISED BY ITS

FINE FLAVOUR

AND

MELLOWNESS

ATTAINED ONLY BY

GENUINE

QUALITY

AND

GREAT AGE.

Per Dozen \$16.50.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1905.

GREGOR & CO.,

34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

1ST FLOOR.

SHERRIES

FROM

SANDEMAN, BUCK

& CO.,

XERES, SPAIN.

THE

OLDEST FAVOURITES

in the East.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1905.

NOTICE.
All communications intended for publication in "The HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 11, Cecil House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

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Single Copies. Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1905.

JOURNALISM AND ESPIONAGE.

In another section of the present issue we reproduce a translation of the full text of the judgment in the case in which Captain Bouguin and his Japanese employee were charged under the Japanese law for espionage. As observed by us at the time when the sentence was passed by our northern correspondent, we remarked that the penalty was rather severe. We now learn from our contemporaries printed in Japan that comment on the severity of the judgment on Captain Bouguin is very general. There is no doubt that the strictness of Japanese military law, as exemplified by this trial, will cause some surprise and no little sensation abroad. The facts established by the trial, according to the judgment, prove for us only, says the *Deutsche Japan-post*, that Captain Bouguin was an active correspondent, and that his paper was not parsimonious, but gave him sufficient means to make the fullest inquiries. If he, well knowing how suspicious the Japanese are, and how they love to surround everything with mystery, has used secret channels, then this is simply a stratagem for which no journalist will blame the other. Others have done the same. If he made use of the dispatch-box of the French Legation, one can only blame the Legation for not having been more careful (only a subordinate official can have helped Captain Bouguin in this way), but he himself cannot be blamed that he availed himself of such an excellent opportunity. If, adds our German contemporary, the authorities desired that only such news should get abroad as they considered advantageous to their cause, then they should have forbidden all and every correspondence to foreign papers. As it is, official reports have been got out at high-pressure; and the fact that the one announcing the destruction of several vessels before Port Arthur was kept secret at the time when a foreign loan was about to be floated, shows that such a system can lead to serious consequences. If a war correspondent does once and awhile snap his fingers at the Censor, nobody will regard that as espionage; *est la guerre*. As is well known the Imperial pardon was received with considerable relief by most people. On the afternoon of the 16th instant, Chief Procurator Okuma, in the Tokyo Chihō Saibansho, summoned to his office Captain Bouguin, who was at home under bail, and handed to him the following note of special pardon:—
"By special grace Alexander H. M. Bouguin, a convict condemned to ten years' imprisonment, is released. He is also released from police supervision.
"Acting under the Command of His Majesty the Emperor.
"Count KATSURA TARO,
"Minister, President."
Maki Kō, assistant of Captain Bouguin, who was condemned to eight years' imprisonment, received similar pardon. The *Japan Chronicle* understands that Captain Bouguin will leave the country very shortly. His conviction, of course, deprives him of his decoration of the Third Order of the Rising Sun.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

*. The full text of the judgment delivered in the charges against Capt. Bouguin and Maki Kō is printed on pages 6 and 7 of our present issue.

The Kaiser has sent a medal to a Brandenburg woman, who has had twins three times. She herself is a twin, and her mother gave birth to four sets of twins. It is interesting (remarks the *Globe*) to see how speedily a pursuit, started as a mere hobby, can become a perfect craze.

The *China Gazette* understands that overtures have been opened for the purchase or lease of the whole Arsenal property, including the dock, workshops, equipment, etc., by a well known foreign dock magnate. The Chinese concerned are closely investigating the value of the offer and are much perplexed to know what it means.

LEAVE OF absence on private affairs to Australia has been granted to Lieut. E. Rogers, Royal Engineers, from 25th July to 13th November, 1905.

THE year 1904 was the most prosperous of all for the Tōnquin "Charbonnages" (collieries), according to the report read at the meeting of shareholders on May 30. Sales were 272,316 tons of coal and 77,897 tons of briquettes, against 260,637 and 57,508 respectively in the year 1903. The rough receipts amounted to 1,538,429 frs., against 1,128,072 in 1903. The future is promising.

THE gunboat *Kiangyuan*, built at the Kawasaki Dockyard, Kobe, for the Nanking Viceroy, which arrived at Woosung on 15th inst., passed up the river to the arsenal on the 19th. She is a neat-looking, low-freeboard, boat, in war paint, with two masts and two high yellow funnels with black tops, and looks like a useful vessel for the river, for which she is intended.
—N. C. D. News.

IN return for a small favour done by a policeman, a millionaire brewer at Allegheny, Pennsylvania, has presented him with an order entitling him to a glass of beer whenever he likes to call at any one of his breweries. The offer is limited to 1,000,000 glasses which, the policeman says, is a pity, but can't be helped. After all, a million glasses is something. His favourite food nowadays is salt herring.

CAPTAIN Ogilvie, of the s.s. *Forest Hall*, prosecuted Abdul Khan, a fireman on board that vessel, with being absent without leave. Defendant admitted the charge, and said he did not want to go back to the ship. His Worship asked the captain when he would be leaving Hongkong, and was told on Thursday. He then ordered defendant to be detained in gaol until Thursday morning, and requested Inspector Watson to have the man put on board the vessel on Thursday morning and kept there, and to see that he left the port in her.

CHI FAT, a farmer, of Sunshui, was placed before Mr. Hazeland this morning, charged with (1) neglecting to report a death in his house to the registrar of deaths for the district, and (2) by burying a dead body in an unauthorized place, without permission. Chi admitted the charges, and was fined on the first charge \$75 and on the second \$15, with the usual alternative. The body was exhumed and removed to the mortuary, but was so decomposed as to make it impossible to discover the cause of death. The coolie who acted as gravedigger for Chi was fined \$5 or 14 days' gaol.

THE "man without a language" who, as recorded in these columns yesterday, was charged with the theft of a gold watch valued at \$300 and \$30 in cash, the property of Mrs. Tom Sik Kee, evidently derived great benefit from his night in the cells, for when placed before Mr. F. A. Hazeland this morning, he was able to speak volubly in French, and smilingly pleaded guilty to that language. His Worship sentenced him to three months' imprisonment with hard labour. His single grew broader as he repeated after the interpreter "je suis innocent," and added "oui, oui, c'est bien." The watch and money were returned to Mrs. Tom Sik Kee.

AN old man and his two very small grandsons appeared before Mr. F. A. Hazeland this morning, to answer to a charge of assaulting a big burly Chinaman. It appeared that there was some difficulty on the part of the burly one in collecting his rent from the old man, and when he called yesterday for the rent, he grew very angry at not receiving it, and advanced upon the old man in a threatening manner, seeing which the two little boys used their baby hands to keep him away from their grandfather. For this they were charged with assault. But the landlord got hold of the old man and shook him and slapped him on the mouth, and he was also charged with assault. When the case came before Mr. Hazeland this morning His Worship at once discharged the babies, whose tiny hands would not have hurt a sparrow, and bound both landlord and tenant over in the sums of \$100 each to keep the peace for 12 months, and advised the tenant to pay his rent and seek other quarters.

VELLY Sandow has much to answer for, for he has turned the heads of the "young bucks" of this Colony, until their one thought is the force of their muscular development, and how to prove it. This state of affairs was aptly exemplified this morning when a young man was called upon to stand up before Mr. G. N. Orme to answer to the charge of assault. It appears that on the night of the 20th inst. the youth was returning home from a visit to Sandow's show, and meeting a lone and inoffensive Chinaman, thought he would make an excellent "punching-bag" to try the strength of his muscles on, and, acting on the inspiration of the moment, he let out "straight from the shoulder," and hit the Chinaman straight in the nose, following up the first blow with several others on softer parts of his anatomy. But his victim had lived in California and knew a thing or two, so he grabbed his assailant and held firmly on to him while he shouted lustily for assistance, which arriving at the address of Sandow's disciple was taken and a summons arrived there the next day, and this morning he appeared before Mr. G. N. Orme. He admitted that he struck the complainant, but, having a short memory, he forgot the silver moon which was shining on the night in question, and said, in excuse, that "it was dark and to prevent a man colliding with him he put up his hand, so striking the complainant. But, he added, "I always let out at anyone who bumps into me." His first excuse was a very ingenious explanation; but, as compared with complainant's, much too thin for Mr. Orme, who fined defendant \$5 and bound him over in a personal bond for \$50 to keep the peace for six months.

EXTRADITION.

Remanded from Monday last, the case in which the extradition of Yuen To is sought by the Chinese authorities for complicity in an armed robbery in Chinese territory, was resumed before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Hursthouse, of the Crown Solicitor's office, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. O. D. Thomson for the defence.

Ho Kai, accountant, said that he was accountant to the complainant, and went on to corroborate the evidence of the last witness and added that a great many things were stolen besides those already enumerated. He knew of his own knowledge that all the silver jewellery was stolen, because as soon as the robbers left he went to the shelf, where he had seen the jewels just before he went to bed, and found them all gone. He heard firing outside the house, and looked out through the bars and saw 13 or 14 men with arms, torches and masks.

He recognized one of the men because he afterwards took off his mask. He recognized him because he had frequently seen him pass by the shop, for the past three or four years. That man was Yuen To. That is Yuen To (pointing to the man in the dock).

(Cross-examined by Mr. Thomson, witness said he left the shop on the 24th of July, four days after the robbery. He left because everything had been stolen. There was a door between the shop and the street. It was not locked; it was held by two bolts. The robbers prized the door from the bottom. He saw that after they had gone by the marks. Thirteen or fourteen men went into the shop. Three men had masks on, but they all took them off before they left. He could not recognize any of the others. Chung Wa used to sleep on the counter. The accountant's room was about 12 feet square and had two beds in it, and several boxes. None of the jewellery was kept in his room. Some of it was kept on the shelf mentioned and some in the cupboard under the counter. The sound of firing he heard came from outside, and was made by the police. He did not see any of them that night. They did not catch anybody. Yuen To was very well known in the village. After the robbery Yuen To came to Hongkong. He thought so because he disappeared from the village after the robbery. Witness next saw Yuen To to-day only. The Elders sent witness out of the village with reference to this case, but he was not willing to come. Chan Wa repudiated all about the case to the Elders, but they did not tell him Yuen To was one of the robbers. The Elders went to the Tung Foo Magistrate, and the latter sent a policeman to take witness to Hongkong, and he was handed over by him to Chan Tai, one of the Elders who was in Hongkong. The police who brought witness down to Hongkong told him that Yuen To had been arrested and witness was to come down and give evidence against him, as witness was employed in the burgled shop. The police did not tell him what he was to say.

Witness: I am telling the truth.
Mr. Thomson: Nobody has as yet suggested you are not.

When he saw Chan Tai, the Elder, he only said, "if you recognize Yuen To go into Court and speak the truth." Witness was very much afraid at the time of the robbery, when he was driven into the corner. There were about eight men in his room and seven or eight men outside. He did not make any mistake about his identifying Yuen To, as the latter still held the torch after he threw off his mask. There were two or three men outside with torches, but he did not recognize them because he did not know them and had not seen them before.

He did not know where Chan Wa was now. Since the 24th of July, when he left the service he had not seen Chan Wa. He did not see him in the beginning of this month in Hongkong, because he was not here. Witness saw the Elders at the shop after the robbery, but he did not speak to them.

To the Court: He saw the Elders come to the shop the morning after the robbery.

Yuen Chun Pun said he was an Elder of the Wong Tong village. He knew the defendant; he belonged to the same family as witness. His name is Yuen To. Witness had known him since he was eight or ten years of age.

Mr. Thomson objected to witness's being asked if he knew defendant's place of birth, and Mr. Hursthouse changed the question, and asked where defendant had passed most of his life, and witness said defendant had lived in Wong Tong ever since he was eight years old, and may have lived there before, but as to that witness could not say anything. The day after the robbery witness with another Elder visited the Mau Sui shop, and procured the attendance of the last witness. Cross-examined by Mr. Thomson: Defendant has no brothers; he is the only child of his parents.

Yin Kee said he knew a man called Chan Wa. He did not know whether he was here recently. He went to Canton with a clansman of his. In Hongkong Chan Wa stayed at the Hai Loi boarding-house, the same house as witness and his master lived at.

The case is proceeding.

CHINA AND THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

It is reported that China, which has been seeking the privilege of participating in the coming peace negotiations at Washington, has notified the Powers that the Government at Peking will not submit to any arrangement which may be arrived at between Japan and Russia without consulting China, in regard to the disposal of Manchuria.

The views of Constitutionalist and Progressist leaders on this question are published in Tokyo as follows:—If the Chinese Government desires to participate in the peace conference and to solve the Manchuria question, it should have solved the question by its own strength before the outbreak of the war between Japan and Russia. It is absurd of China, which was powerless to do anything before the great war was begun, to seek to participate in the peace conference. If China ignores the principle for which Japan is waging the war and also diplomatic usage and propriety, and insists on her demand to participate, Japan must chastise China in the interests of justice, humanity, and for the maintenance of the peace of the Orient.

SHIPPING JETSAM.

At the Wallsend shipbuilding yard of Messrs. Swan, Hunter, and Wigham-Richardson, Limited, a steel screw steamer named the *Knaping*, built to the order of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, has been launched. Her dimensions are:—Length over all, 324 ft.; beam extreme, 44 ft. 3 in.; depth, moulded, 23 ft. Accommodation has been provided for a few first-class passengers amidships, and a large number of Chinese passengers aft. The vessel has been designed to carry a large dead-weight cargo on a draught of 18 ft. 9 in., and to steam about 12 knots at this draught. The engines are triple expansion engines, having cylinders 24 in., 41 in., and 68 in. in diameter, with a 45 in. stroke, steam being supplied by two large single-ended boilers, working at 180 lb. pressure, and fitted with Howden's forced draught.

THE RISKS OF CONTRABAND.

AN interesting test action has just been decided by Sheriff Fyfe in Glasgow Sheriff Court, in which a South Shields seaman named Thomas Clark claims against the Auchan Shipping Co., Glasgow, the owners of the s.s. *Auchenard*, for wages lost to him by the interruption of his service contract, and for expenses whilst waiting at Hongkong for homeward ship. The pursuer states in his pleadings that he shipped in March 1904, upon foreign trading articles for three years "from the Tyne to Hongkong, or any other port or places in the world" within a certain latitude south. Then he goes on to say that when the vessel was being cleared at Hongkong the crew discovered that she was carrying Welsh steam coal to "a port in Japan" in consequence of which discovery the seamen left the ship at Hongkong, signing off the ship's articles, and being paid wages up to that date. The Sheriff has dismissed the action on the ground that coal is not of itself contraband merely because it is given to one of the belligerent countries, although it may become contraband according to the circumstances. The Sheriff further holds that even had the case been relevantly stated on the general ground, the seaman's claim is barred by his own action in accepting his wages and his discharge at Hongkong.

THE C.S. "FENGNIEN."

The new steamer *Fengtien*, which arrived here from Greenock on Thursday, the 13th inst., for the China Navigation Co., Ltd., and is to be immediately put upon the Tientsin run, is, as we (*N. C. D. News*) have said, a sister of the *Shanghai* with improvements, and a very fine specimen of the modern light-draft passenger and cargo boat. The *Fengtien* is 267 feet long, 40 feet in beam, and 18 feet in depth, and was constructed by Scott's Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., only twenty weeks elapsing from the time her keel was laid until she was fully completed and equipped. Her displacement is 3,200 tons. She carries 33 first-class foreign passengers, the cabins being most comfortably fitted, with electric fans and electric lights, and with five bathrooms, two for ladies and three for gentlemen. There are also cabins for 45 1st-class Chinese passengers, with suction fans, and two bathrooms, and for 41 2nd-class Chinese. Her promenade deck is a great feature in this steamer, extending, as it does, almost the whole length of the vessel, there being a full supply of life-belts in boxes on this deck. She is provided with an entirely new pattern of windlass, the latest patent of Messrs. Clark, Chapman & Co.

The *Fengtien* made a most successful trial trip on the Clyde on the 31st of May last, doing 13.33 knots, and started for Shanghai on the 1st of June. She left Port Said on the 14th of June, and Singapore on the 6th inst., arriving at Shanghai on the 13th inst., making the whole trip in 42 days, and from Singapore to Shanghai in 74 days, her average speed for the voyage being 11.7 knots. She was finished so quickly that Captain Dewar could not get home in time to bring her out, as intended.

FROM Panama United States Minister John Barrett sends out a warning to Americans not to seek work of their own accord on the isthmus, for they will surely repent it. He says: No American white labourers should come to the Isthmus of Panama seeking employment unless previously engaged by the Commission. At first, before the organization here was fully completed and civil service methods were applied, work could usually be found for able-bodied white labourers who might arrive from the United States, or from any other part of the world. Now, however, the situation is changed. When labourers come of their own accord the chances are against their employment. The result is that a majority of such men find themselves, after a short stay on the isthmus, without funds or work. If it were possible for them to do manual labour in the sun like the Jamaicans, at corresponding wages, there would be plenty for them to do, but they can not stand that class of work. Finding themselves in these straits, they come to the legation and the consulates, and, not knowing that there are no funds provided by the United States for the care of indigent or stranded Americans, expect the Minister and Consuls here to provide them with food and lodging until they can get employment, or to give them passages back to the United States. When questioned, the labourers say they gained the impression from the papers that there was abundance of work at high wages here for everybody, and in most instances they gave up fairly good employment in the United States in order to take chances of doing better here. A remarkable feature of this situation is that these men come from all parts of the United States. The last steamer brought labourers, on their own account, from Maine, New York, Tennessee, Illinois, Colorado and California—and they have all been obliged either to go without employment or to take work in competition with Jamaican and other cheap labour, which they will not be able to endure for any length of time. In a report submitted last year I gave a warning of the same nature as this one, but the effect of it now seems lost. It would therefore seem wise that it be given as wide publicity as possible.

PAN-EASTERN NAVAL SCANDAL.

QUERER ALLEGATIONS ABOUT SAILORS' MESSING ARRANGEMENTS.

Some unpleasant allegations that suggest a suspicion of jobbery in the arrangements for messing the men of the *Amphitrite*, *Centurion*, *Ocean*, *Vengeance*, and other British warships on this Station, have been published at home, in the *Morning Leader*, and Mr. Labouchere has taken up the matter in *Truth*. In the issue of that paper, for June 22nd, we find the following comments on the matter, which, if they be well-founded, ought to make uncomfortable reading for certain persons in Hongkong:—

I read last week in the *Morning Leader* that a number of blue-jackets on H.M.S. *Vengeance* and *Amphitrite* on the China station had refused to settle the bills of the bumboatsmen, and had been punished in consequence. This confirms a statement made in *Truth* of April 27. I did not mention the name of any ship at that time, though it was stated that the incident occurred on the China station; but as a matter of fact the *Amphitrite* was the vessel referred to. I have not heard anything about the *Vengeance*, but that ship has recently arrived home from China, and no doubt that is how the matter has come to be again referred to in the press. The *Amphitrite* is also on her way home, if she has not actually arrived, and an opportunity thus occurs for the Admiralty to look into this matter a little more closely. There is the more need for this, as the *Morning Leader* states, similar incidents have occurred on the *Centurion*, *Ocean*, and other vessels in Chinese waters.

The cause of the strike against the bumboatsmen was the extortionate prices charged to the ships' messes, and, as mentioned in my previous reference to the matter, the dissatisfaction was aggravated in the case of the *Amphitrite* by the fact that when the ship left Chatham a poll was taken on the question whether the canteen should be run by a committee of contractors, and that the poll resulted in favour of a committee, which was duly appointed, but the arrangement was rescinded by the captain without any explanation or any further reference to the wishes of the crew while the ship was at Malta, the canteen being handed over to a Maltese bumboatsman. The *Morning Leader* states that on the China station the bumboatsmen did not buy in the local market, but from Chinese contractors, so that the stock is loaded with two middlemen's profits before it reaches the consumer. The men contend that if they managed the canteen themselves they could buy direct, and consequently get their food much cheaper. This seems reasonable enough, and it is an argument in favour of a ship's canteen instead of a tenant canteen—at any rate, as worked on the China station. If a contractor must be employed, I should have thought that it would be as easy to find a Chinese contractor on the Chinese station as a Maltese contractor in the Mediterranean, and that a Chinaman would be as satisfactory a man to do business with as a Maltese. At any rate, it seems absurd that a Maltese contractor should be absurdly for a ship in China, where he would naturally be at a disadvantage in obtaining supplies locally, as he is said to have been in the above case.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

"REFRESHMENTS"—WHAT ARE THEY?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." SIR,—What articles of dry or liquid diet constitute "refreshments"—I do not mean from "Weary Willie's" "Tired Tim's" standpoint, but from that of ordinary respectable "trippers." The reason I ask is this: Liking always to see, at least once, all there is to be seen in or around any place where I may find myself for the nonce, yesterday with a friend I went to see a much advertised "resort," the fare to and from which is £1.00 "including refreshments." As all will remember, yesterday was a particularly hot and thirst-inspiring day, and after half an hour's journey to the place I was glad to get a glass of "lemon squash"—(it was lemonade in reality) which was served to me on my showing the coupon attached to the ticket, which requests that all and sundry shall "serve bearer on presentation" (not surrender, *bien entendu*) "of this coupon." But the coupon was taken away, and was, though lost, to sight to memory dear, for what was one bottle of lemonade on such a hot, windless afternoon? An hour or so later I wanted—I may say I actually required—another! I got it—but I had to pay 25 cents for the privilege of drinking it! What, oh! what are "refreshments"?—Yours, etc.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1905.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.
Canadian (*Athenia*) 26th inst.
English (*Malta*) 26th inst., noon.
Indian (*Namsang*) 30th inst.
Australian (*Taiyuan*) 31st inst.
German (*Prins Sigismund*) 31st inst.
American (*Doric*) 1st prox.
German (*Scharnhorst*) 1st prox.
German (*Prins Eitel Friedrich*) 1st prox.

The I. C. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Namsang* from Calcutta and the Straits left Singapore for this port on 24th inst., at 5 p.m.
The C. N. Co.'s s.s. *Taiyuan* from Japan ports left Kobe via Kuchino on yesterday, and is due here on 31st inst.
The P. & A. s.s. *Aradonia* sailed from Portland on 22nd inst., and is expected to arrive in Hongkong on 22nd prox.
The H. A. L. s.s. *Rhenania* left Singapore for this port on 23rd inst., a.m., and may be expected here on 28th inst., a.m.
The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Scharnhorst* left Kobe via Nagasaki and Shanghai to-day at 4 a.m., and may be expected here on 1st prox.

TELEGRAMS

(Reuters.)

The Bisley Meeting.

LONDON, 23rd July.
Sergeant Conner, of the East Surrey, won the King's prize at Bisley.

The Bomb Outrage in Constantinople.

Twenty-four persons were killed and fifty-seven injured by the bomb outrage in Constantinople, also fifty-five horses injured.

Soulling Championship.

In the world's championship at Paranaia Stanburg beat Towns by two lengths.

The Kaiser and the Tsar.

Later.
Reuter's correspondent in St. Petersburg wires that the Tsar has left Peterhof on board of the *Standard* for Borgu Finland, there to meet the Kaiser at dinner on board the *Holensleben*.

The Ministry.

Last evening it was understood that Mr. Balfour remaining in office is largely due to the fact that important negotiations are proceeding with Japan, and to a desire to see the peace negotiations concluded.

EARTHQUAKE AT MACAO.

The seismic disturbance which occurred at Macao on Sunday and Monday morning, as reported in our last issue, continued with intervals, throughout the day yesterday. The latest report to hand this forenoon from the neighbouring Colony states that a severe shock, accompanied by a loud rumbling noise, as of a distant peal of thunder, was felt between eleven and twelve o'clock in the forenoon. The vibrations were the most prolonged that have been felt since the first shock on Sunday morning. Photo frames, vases and other ornaments in houses on the Praia Grande were thrown down from tables and stands, so severe and continued was the shock. The heat throughout the day was intense, and at night there were vivid flashes of lightning. There was much consternation amongst the people, who have never felt anything quite so unnerving in their experience of earthquakes in those regions.

In connection with the above report it is interesting to learn that on the 11th inst. great vibrations were registered on the seismograph in the Osaka Meteorological Station, and a telegram was later received in Tokyo from the Shanghai Meteorological Station to the effect that heavy tremors were also registered at Shanghai, the most extensive since the establishment of the station last year. The centre of the tremors was estimated to be about 2,200 miles west of Shanghai, and it is believed a disastrous earthquake has occurred somewhere in India.

THE AMERICAN BOYCOTT.

Very nearly fifteen hundred persons attended the mass meeting called on Wednesday afternoon at the Wupen Girls' School, Shanghai, outside the West-gate of the nation city, to discuss the measures with reference to putting into operation to-day the boycott on everything American as a protest against the proposed new Chinese Exclusion Treaty, the period of two months having expired yesterday afternoon, the 20th of July. There were also a large number of Chinese ladies, both old and young, present, who followed with intelligent interest the speeches that were made at the meeting. This alone, says the *M. C. D. News*, shows that China is indeed awakening when over a hundred ladies attend a mass meeting specially meant as an assembly of the sterner sex. Besides the members of the Chinese Educational Association and older students of twenty odd schools there were present a large number of delegates from the Chambers of Commerce and kindred associations of the majority of the treaty ports and from many inland cities and towns who had come to assure the Shanghai Committee of their hearty support. There were also present Messrs. Su Pao-sen and Shao Ching-tao, leading members of the Executive Committee of the Piece Goods Guild; See Tze-ying, of the Executive Committee of Silk Guild; the chief partners of the Old Shun Kee, South Shun Kee, Ching Chang, and other houses representing the kerosene oil trade; a partner of the Sheng Yui Hoag, the leading sundries house in Shanghai; a partner of the Tabagueria Filipino, and others representing the cigarette trade; a representative of Koi Tze Hong, the leading Chinese iron and metals house in Shanghai and representatives from the native Banks Guild, ginseeng trade, hemp sack, flour, sea delicacies, and other trades; also representatives of leading Canton, Fukien, Hankow, and Shanghai houses, and representatives of the local Chinese Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Schools Association, and others too numerous to mention, making a total present at the meeting of over 1,450 men. There were quite a number of eloquent and patriotic speeches made, in which the speakers exhorted everyone present to maintain a firm front to show to the world that in this instance, at any rate, there is a united China. "For," said one gentleman (Taotai Ma), "some Americans have sneered at us saying that there is nothing to fear because we Chinese never can unite. Even the previous U. S. Minister in a recent speech made the same sneering allusion. We will show by precept and example how fallacious an idea this is on the part of such Americans." Other speakers showed how little Japan by her unity and determination had beaten her huge opponent Russia, showing the world what Asiatics are able to do when thoroughly aroused. Cannot China easily do the same? Cannot China by a united front and firm determination obtain her desire, also, by the repeal of the Chinese

Exclusion Treaty? At this stage of the proceedings the members of the Piece Goods Guild came forward and swore that beginning from the 20th of July they had decided not to buy any more American piece and other goods until the purpose in view of the nation had been properly obtained. The meeting was then asked for a show of hands that beginning from the next day no one present would purchase or contract for any more goods of American manufacture. Every one present raised his or her hand. The meeting then separated. It may be stated that a discussion ensued near the end of the meeting as to what should be done with regard to such American goods as are still in the hands of merchants and traders here. It was unanimously declared that every one present would do his best to assist by every means in his power to get rid of their goods, so that no one need lose by the boycott.

The *Shanghai Mercury* of 21st inst. says:—Yesterday at 4 p.m. the Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai (native) convened a mass meeting of local merchants; some American merchants and journalists also attended. There were many speakers and one of them urged that they should stop buying American goods from the 20th, but as contract goods would still come to China for some time an extension of the date of boycotting till the 18th of the 10th moon should be allowed. However, the speaker was soon silenced. The leading merchants then signed documents promising not to deal in American goods. The following are the leading merchants who signed the same:—

Shan Chin-lan, } piece goods.
Sa Pao-sen, }
Ting Chin-chai, } kerosene oil.
Hsu Wen-weng, }
Ting Chin-chai, } general stores.
Chu Pao-san, }
Lin Shun-weng, } flour merchant.
Tsao Yu-weng, } lumber merchant.

The same afternoon at the Society of Commercial Science another meeting was held when over 1,000 persons attended.

The Ningpo Guild will meet to-day on the same subject.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce wired to other ports the fact that the guilds of various branches of commerce had signed an agreement not to deal with American goods after the 20th July. All the native newspapers published a report of an interview between Taotai Tseng and Mr. Rodgers, the U. S. Consul General which took place on the 20th July. The gist of the views expressed by Mr. Rodgers is similar to that mentioned in his despatch to the Shanghai Taotai. Amongst other things Mr. Rodgers is alleged to have said that he received a telegram from the U. S. Minister at Peking on the 19th July to the effect that the boycotting of American goods will simply cause damage and loss to the American merchants while they are endeavouring to get better treatment for the Chinese in America, and the movement having had no effect, the U. S. Minister is at present negotiating with the Waiwupu to arrange a better arrangement and is in hopes of having the matter soon settled. Tseng Taotai then asked the United States Consul General to give him a copy of the despatch signed by him, but the Consul-General said: "Do you not believe in me?" Tseng Taotai said he believed in him, but the public would not believe a mere word of his. After a long interview without much result, it seems from the report, Tseng Taotai left the U. S. Consul-General.

A number of influential Chinese merchants called on Mr. R. H. Hunt, manager of the Standard Oil Co., this morning and told him that a meeting had been held last night in regard to the proposed boycott on American goods. They explained that at the meeting the movement had been thoroughly discussed and it was clearly understood that President Roosevelt could not do anything in the matter without the sanction of Congress. They were also aware that Congress was not in session at present and would not meet until December. Also that it would not be fair to the American people to take any further steps in the matter until such time as Congress did meet, therefore it was decided at the meeting last night that nothing should be done until December, so as to see what measure Congress intended to adopt. After some further discussion in a most friendly and rational manner, the merchants took their departure.

McL Murray & Co., in their report on the Shanghai Piece Goods Trade, dated 20th July, say:—The two months probation which certain of the would-be leading spirits in China gave to the American people to reconsider the proposed new clauses in the "Exclusion Act" having expired, and no satisfaction having so far been received, the question of taking energetic action is now to the fore. A mass meeting of upwards of 1,500 representatives of all classes of trade was held last night, and although it was pretty unanimous that something should be done, it seemed difficult to decide where to draw the line, and the result was a by no means unanimous resolution that no further orders be given for products of the United States. A supplementary meeting is to be held at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce this afternoon, when possibly some feasible plan may be evolved, but so far, the piece goods dealers at all events, do not seem inclined to commit themselves to any comprehensive boycott, for the natural reason they do not wish to jeopardize their trade. The questions involved do not appear to have been properly thought out by the organisers of the meeting. On one of the most prominent of the piece goods dealers inquiring what he was expected to do with the goods he had on order, was told by the chairman not to take them—but when he replied he could not "lose face" in that manner, the answer was "Well, don't order any more"—or words to that effect. No very great importance need be attached to this agitation, in our opinion. A very small proportion of China's millions cares a straw about the treatment their nationals receive in other countries, and it would weigh absolutely nothing against a possible commercial gain, however small. It is purely and simply a bluff although it may not be so intended by the promoters, and, judging by the effect it is producing on interested parties in the States, it is having just the desired result. Probably no more inopportune time than the present, so far as piece goods are concerned, could have been selected for the promulgation of such a scheme, one great fear being that such an opportunity would not be lost sight of by the Japanese, who would immediately usurp the trade and supply Manchuria's wants, either direct or from the States.

THE CONFISCATION OF THE "INDUSTRIE."

PRIZE COURT'S DECISION.

The *Osaka Mainichi* publishes the decision of the Sasebo Prize Court in the case of the German steamer *Industrie*, which was recently captured by a Japanese war-ship off Korea. The owner of the steamer is stated to be Mr. Bloch, a German resident at Tsingtao. The following is the Court's decision:—

"The steamer *Industrie* is confiscated. "The steamer *Industrie* was owned by U. S. petitioner and registered at the port of Hamburg, Germany. She was engaged in the salvage and towing business under the German flag. On February 8th, 1905, R. R. McDermid, an American citizen and the proprietor of the *Daily News*, a paper published at Cheloo, China, chartered the steamer at Shanghai from the petitioner for use as a dispatch-boat, for a term of three months, at the rate of 1,500 Shanghai taels per month; and Adolph Banner, German subject, joined the steamer as a war correspondent at a monthly salary of \$500. "On the 19th February last the steamer, in charge of Banner, left Shanghai for the purpose of watching the movements of the Japanese fleet and communicating the result to the Russian authorities through the said McDermid. The steamer reached a point 40 miles south-west of Tsushima on the 3rd March last. She returned to Shanghai on the 13th of the same month, and again left on the 15th, calling at North Shoon Island, Korea, on the 23rd. She cruised in the neighbourhood of Quelpart and Anderson Islands and the waters thereabouts until the 27th. At daylight of the 27th the *Industrie* proceeded to the vicinity of Katoku Island, and found Japanese war-ships assembled five miles east of the island. After taking observation of the types and names of the war-ships, the *Industrie* was proceeding to Fusan for the purpose of telegraphing the particulars of the discovery to McDermid, when she was chased and seized by the Japanese cruiser *Katsuga* two miles south of the same island at 3 p.m. on the same day. She was seized on suspicion of scouting the movements of the Japanese fleet and communicating the result to the enemy.

"The attorney of the petitioner maintained that (1) the allegation that the *Daily News* was subsidised by the Russian Government was groundless, and he repudiated it. (2) Banner was a temporary employee of McDermid, and was a war correspondent, his duty being to impartially observe the movements of the Japanese as well as the Russian fleet. He was not acting as a spy in the interests of Russia, nor was he scouting the movements of the Japanese fleet in the interests of Russia. (3) The petitioner, owner of the steamer, did not hire out his steamer as a scouting vessel for Russia. In particular, the allegation of the Prosecutor that a contract was signed between the owner of the steamer and General Dessino for the transfer of the steamer was quite baseless. (4) The profession of a newspaper correspondent was a business of public interest, and his action in reporting the operations of the campaign was not a violation of neutral obligations. (5) The steamer of a neutral country might not be confiscated, except where such a vessel is engaged in the transport of contraband of war or running a blockade. Where a newspaper dispatch-boat is to be confiscated on the charge of having acted in the interests of the enemy the charge must be proved by undeniable evidence, but the charge against the steamer in this case is not supported by such evidence. The steamer being an innocent vessel of a neutral country, should be released. "The view of the Prosecutor, in substance, is that the steamer in this case was apparently a common dispatch-boat, but in reality she was charged with the duty of scouting the movements of the Japanese fleet and reporting to the Russian authorities according to a secret contract between the Russians and McDermid. The steamer was, therefore, liable to be confiscated.

"It is generally admitted from the standpoint of international law that the subject of a neutral country, who endeavours to ascertain the military affairs or secrets of one of the belligerents and communicates the result to the other belligerent, is acting in violation of neutral obligations, and a vessel employed for such service is liable to be confiscated. The attorney of the petitioner maintained that the steamer in this case was a dispatch-boat used by the *Daily News* of Cheloo, and the journal was not subsidised by the Russian authorities, as alleged. The correspondent of the journal, in the execution of his duty, was to impartially observe the movements of both the Japanese and Russian fleets. This contention, however, cannot be accepted. It is an indisputable fact that the journal in question is a small paper, that it was started simultaneously with the outbreak of the present war, that its financial position will not permit of it fitting out a dispatch-boat without outside financial assistance, and that it has always been retarding Russia and wilfully publishing news disadvantageous to Japan. The minutes of the third examination of Banner contains the following passage:—In answer to a question of a Councillor of the Prize Court, 'Do you believe that the *Daily News* is a Russian multipurpose?' Banner stated, 'Until now I did not know it.' The paper may be subsidised by the Russian Government. It is a small paper, as pointed out by you. I cannot say that it is not receiving a subsidy from Russia.' In reply to a further question, Banner stated, 'I think news sent by me would have been communicated to the Russian Consul at Shanghai or Cheloo, and from the Consul to the Russian Government. But when I left Shanghai I did not know that such an arrangement was made, and I intended to report not only on the disposition of the Japanese fleet, but on the Russian vessels also. In consequence of news sent by me, I think, would naturally benefit Russia.' A similar statement was also made by Uddie, master of the steamer. There was at that time no sign of a single Russian war-ship in those waters.

"Judging from the facts mentioned, it is only just to conclude that the Russian Government paid a subsidy to the *Daily News* of Cheloo, a neutral paper, and chartered the steamer for the purpose of scouting the movements of the Japanese fleet, under the pretence that the steamer was being used as a newspaper dispatch-boat. The petitioner must have been aware of this fact. The Court is convinced that the steamer in this case was under a commission to scout the movements of the Japanese fleet in the interests of Russia, and to communicate the result to the Russian Government. The steamer is, therefore, ordered to be confiscated.

"The Court finds it unnecessary to give any explanation in regard to minor points raised by the petitioner."

THE RUSSO-CHINESE BANK LITIGATION.

A COMPROMISE.

The *Japan Chronicle* is informed by Mr. Sakurai, one of the barristers retained, that the litigation between the Russo-Chinese Bank and Yuan Tre-Chwang (formerly compradore of the bank) and Chan Yung-fu (a partner in the late Shinghai Company of Kobe), which has been in progress for several years, has now been compromised. As will be remembered, the Russo-Chinese Bank sued Yuan Tre-Chwang for the recovery of ¥170,000 in the Tokyo Court, and the defendant brought a counterclaim for ¥500,000. This resulted in an unsuccessful criminal action in the Kobe Court against him, and in consequence Yuan sued the Russo-Chinese Bank, demanding an apology and damages to the extent of ¥100,000. The Russo-Chinese Bank also sued Chan Yung-fu for the recovery of ¥50,000 on a promissory note. On the 13th instant a compromise was effected in Tokyo when it was agreed between the parties concerned that all actions now pending would be withdrawn and all the claims against each other relinquished. The agreement was made in English, duly signed, and at the instance of Mr. C. Brenner the agreement was recorded in the archives of the Swiss Consulate-General at Yokohama. It was agreed that Chan Yung-fu would pay to the bank a sum of ¥18,000 for a promissory note for ¥50,000. An action which was about to be brought by the bank against the late Shinghai Company for the settlement of accounts, in which it was alleged ¥700,000 was due from the Chinese firm, is also abandoned.

WHAT IS A PUBLIC NUISANCE?

A LONDON COMMENT.

The well-known writer of the "Sub Rosa" column in the *Morning Leader*, London, has the following comment on a subject with which we recently dealt: "The other day I noticed in the *Hongkong Telegraph* an article headed, 'What is public nuisance?' It is a rather dangerous question for a writer or a speaker to ask, as a damaging return is obvious. The *Hongkong* paper has some reason, however, for discussing the subject because of a decision just given by the Law Courts in Singapore. A curious gentleman, living in one of the most crowded residential parts of Singapore, keeps on his premises as pets a lion, a tiger, and an elephant, and during the greater part of the night the lion roars, the tiger howls, and the elephant trumpets. These contributions to the harmony of the evening arouse all the dogs and the cocks and hens of the neighbourhood, and so the residents in Singapore have submitted the question as to whether the keeping of such creatures in a crowded town constitutes a nuisance."

The Court has ruled against the suggestion, and to-day in Singapore there are many exasperated gentlemen ready to endorse Mr. Bumble's dictum that "the law is a ass, a idiot." I am not sure whether the *Hongkong Telegraph* is serious in a further statement to the effect that "of late years Singapore has had tigers which ran at large through the streets, or lay below the billiard tables in the hotels." Perhaps they were not real tigers that were supposed to crouch beneath those tables. They may have been leopards with the spots barred. I gather, however, from the published account that there was no doubt about the reality of the elephant in the gentleman's back yard. Indeed, the whole history of balladistics I have never heard of any man thinking he saw elephants when there were no elephants to be seen.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, First Assistant of the Hongkong Observatory:—On the 25th at 11.55 a. The barometer has fallen generally, particularly on the coast of China.

The depression, which is of large area, is apparently still central over N. China. The Wei-hui-wei report is, however, not yet to hand. Gradients are moderate in S. China, and fresh S. to S.W. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel. Over the China Seas gradients are steep and strong winds to gales from W. and S.W. will probably prevail, particularly over the middle part of this area.

Forecast.—W. and S.W. winds, moderate to fresh; squally, thunder showers.

COMMERCIAL.

Advices from Shanghai, dated 21st inst., state:—Business reported:—Shanghai and Hongkew Wharves at Tls. 103 for Sept. Indo-Chinas at Tls. 66½ for July. Laos-Kung-Mows at Tls. 56. Langkats at Tls. 191 for Aug., at Tls. 195 for December.

Business done direct:—North-Chinas at Tls. 82. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharves at Tls. 190 for July. Indo-Chinas at Tls. 70 for Dec. Farman Boyds at Tls. 141 for July. Langkats at Tls. 190 for July, at Tls. 190 Aug. Flours at Tls. 84½. Astors at \$34 for Sept.

SHANGHAI FREIGHT.

Messrs. Wheelock & Co. write under date Shanghai, 20th inst.:—We are glad to be able to report a slight improvement in our Home-ward Freight, there being a little more cargo offering for the Continent and America; the "green tea" market has opened but nothing has been done as yet, as the Native dealers, as usual, are holding out for too high prices.

Coastwise:—Rates could hardly be worse than they are at present and shipowners have a very serious situation to face—with little or no trade on the China coast, the Kiver season closed for the next three months, no freights offering in the South and no coal worth speaking of for export from Japan, it is no wonder that coal is down to \$100 a ton from Moji to Shanghai; \$115, Moji to Hongkong; and \$150, Moji to Singapore, and that boats have already begun to lay-up, both here and in Hongkong.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.
London—Bank T.T. 11/10
Do. demand 11/10 1/16
Do. 4 months' sight 11/10 1/16
France—Bank T.T. 236½
America—Bank T.T. 45½
Germany—Bank T.T. 192½
India T.T. 140½
Do. demand 141
Shanghai—Bank T.T. 71
Singapore T.T. 6 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T. 92½
Java—Bank T.T. 113½

Buying.	
1 months' sight L/C.	11/10 1/16
3 months' sight L/C.	11/11 1/16
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York 461	
4 months' sight do.	471
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne 1/11 3/16	
4 months' sight France	240½
6 months' sight do.	242½
1 months' sight Germany	197
1/2 Silver Bank of England rate	27½
Sovereign 21 7/8	

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.	
To-day's quotations are as follows:—	
Malwa New 1,180	Per picul
Old 1,250 1/2, 280	
Older 1,300 1/2, 330	
Oldest 1,370	Per chest
Patna New 1,097½	
Benares New 1,055	
Per picul 280 1/2	

To-day's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
ON
FRIDAY,
the 28th July, 1905, at 11 A.M., at their
Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road,
corner of Ice House Street,
SUNDRY
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
ALSO
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
ENAMELLED WARE GOODS.
TERMS:—As usual.
HUGHES & HUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 25th July, 1905. [77]

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE.
THE Steamship

"RHENANIA."
Captain Foerck, will be despatched for the above Ports, on the 30th instant, at Noon. This Steamer has splendid accommodation for Passengers and carries a duly qualified Doctor and Stewardesses.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 25th July, 1905. [77½]

GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

GOVERNMENT OF LABUAN.

REVENUE FARMS FOR 1906, 1907, 1908.
TENDERS will be received by the Secretary to the Governor, Sandakan, on or before 2nd October, 1905, for the following REVENUE FARMS, for the year 1906, or for the three years 1906, 1907, 1908.

OPIUM FARM.
SPIRIT LICENSE FARM.
PAWNBROKING FARM.
CUSTOMS FARM (North Borneo only).
GAMBLING RESTRICTION FARM (North Borneo only).
For particulars, apply to—
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, British North Borneo Co.,
Hongkong.
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1905. [77½]

SPECIAL PROGRAMME.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF H.E. THE GOVERNOR, SIR MATTHEW NATHAN, K.C.M.G.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

TO-NIGHT (TUESDAY), 25th July, 1905.

SANDOW,
THE PERFECT MAN
and
EXPONENT OF PHYSICAL CULTURE,
and his
GRACIO-ROMAN ARENA.
SUPPORTED BY HIS PUPILS OF ALL NATIONS.

SANDOW will appear nightly from 9.15 to 10.15 for the benefit of those living out of town.
GRAND WRESTLING COMPETITION.
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, the 25th and 26th.
GRAND MATINEE on

WEDNESDAY, the 26th, at 4 P.M.

Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals, to Winning Competitors.
Europeans, Chinese, Japanese and Indians have already signified their intention of competing. Amongst others, the well known Hongkong Athlete, Mr. J. A. S. ALVES will compete.

THE BEST DEVELOPED CHINAMAN, who sends in his name by 5 P.M. TO-DAY to Mr. SEYMOUR, as being willing to exhibit his development on the stage of the THEATRE ROYAL TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) NIGHT, will be awarded a solid GOLD MEDAL value \$50. OPEN TO ALL CHINAMEN.

Plan at the ROBINSON COMPANY.

Prices ... \$3, \$2 and \$1.
Doors Open 8 P.M. Overture 9.15 P.M.
A Special Car will run to the Peak every night 15 minutes after the performance.
Hongkong, 25th July, 1905. [744]

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LIMITED.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A NEW SHIPMENT
of

FINEST
WILTSHIRE
BACON.

Price 70 Cents per lb.
Hongkong, 25th July, 1905. [745]

Intimations.

THE

ROBINSON PIANO
COMPANY, LD.

MAKERS OF

HIGH-CLASS PIANOS.

SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THIS

CLIMATE.

UPON SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES,

OF THE

FINEST MATERIALS,

AND UNDER THE

PERSONAL SUPERVISION

OF

FIRST-CLASS EXPERT EUROPEAN

MANAGEMENT.

TUNERS,

POLISHERS,

REPAIRERS.

"EVERYTHING

KNOWN IN MUSIC."

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

AND

TALKING MACHINES.

Cash or Easy Payments.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1905.

[521]

THE

"BURLINGTON."

OPPOSITE THE HONGKONG HOTEL,

2, PEDDER'S STREET.

TO MAKE ROOM

FOR

AUTUMN GOODS.

"A GREAT
CLEARANCE
SALE"

For Cash

Will be held from the

1st to 15th AUGUST Next.

OUR GOODS WILL BE OFFERED

AT SUCH LOW PRICES AS TO

DEFY COMPETITION.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1905.

[744]

Dentistry.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN,
THE LATEST METHOD
of the
AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY,
37, DES VIGUE ROAD, CENTRAL.
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1905. [67]

TSIN TING.
LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.
STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUILAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEES.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1904. [66]

CAPTAIN BOUGOUIN'S TRIAL.
TEXT OF JUDGMENT.
The Japan Herald says the following is a full

SENTENCE.
Alexandre H. S. Bougouin, Captain (retired)
of the French Army, citizen of the French Re-

public, domiciled at No. 6, Akashitcho, Tsukiji, Kiobashi-ku, Tokio, and agent for manufacturers and firms, aged 54.

Maki Ko, a heimin of Miure-nori, Yokosuka, Kanagawa-ken living at No. 8, Shiba Park, Tokio, commercial employee, aged 45.

In connection with the aforementioned men

charged with the infringement of the Law for the Preservation of Military Secrets, the Court adjudicates, in the presence of Procurators Anju Tokhitaro and Ochial Yoshizo, and sentences Alexandre H. S. Bouguin to 10 years penal servitude and Maki Kenji 2 years.

FACTS AND REASONS.
The accused Bouguin was once employed by the Japanese Government as a military in-

structor, and subsequently he acted as military attaché in the French Legation, of which post he was relieved later on and returned home. He came out to Japan again in the 26th year of Meiji (1893), and started a commercial and manufacturing agency.

From about August last till the 5th of May last, he added to his calling that of correspondent. He undertook to find out military secrets in the course of the war. His act is of a grave nature.

1.—On or about the 21st of November last, he learned that the division was being mobilized. He ordered Strange, who was living with him, that day to cable the matter in a private code to a Frenchman by the name of Keitchal (I. Cassin) living in Shanghai who

On the 30th of November last, again, the division landed at—and a cavalry force was sent northward. This fact the accused sent by letter to the same journal.

2.—On the 10th January, 1905, the—division proceeded northward by railway, which fact he learned about the 26th of the same month. On the same day he sent on the information by letter to the same journal.

that the—division had arrived at Liaoyang on the 26th January, that the—division proceeded northward at the end of January, and that finally the same division arrived at—. This fact he communicated, on the same day, with

4.—About August of 1904 he learned of the composition of the guns with the Port Arthur investing army, their description, number, etc. On the 13th of January he communicated the

5.—About the 10th of February last, he learned that—body was newly organized, and for the purpose—regiments were drafted to Tokio, and were leaving for the seat of war.

Sendai and were leaving Yokohama by the steamer *Tamba-maru* on 28th January, and regiments were being organized at Nagoya and were leaving Taketoyo about the same day. This secret be communicated by the same means as

6.—About the 15th April of the same year he learned that at Hiroshima—was organized and on the same day he sent the information by letter to the same man. About the 20th

April he learned that on the 19th April, 30 Japanese transports passed—which fact he communicated to Ketchal (?), in Shanghai, who cabled the same to the said Labay. Again, on the 5th of May he learned that the transports carried—which forces went to—

On the same day, he communicated the information by letter to the same parties.

The accused Maki Ko was employed by the said Bougouin, and in February, 1905, he went to Nagoya in order to report upon military secrets fully knowing for what purpose the

information was wanted. At Nagoya he found the regiments were being drafted and learned that the same regiments had embarked on board transports at Tsaketofo. He reported the same and other items to Bougouin, thus

(1) Of the evidence adduced, and shown to the accused Bougouin, the fact of his experience and the proof of his having given the information alluded to are supported first by

information included to and supplied and by his own admission, and secondly by Exhibit No. 861, (copy book No. 32, page 27) in which is written "the preceding information supplied. On pages 36 and 37 of the item covered by state. ment No. 2 is entered. Exhibit No. 861

(copy No. 7), pages 55 to 57 contain the matter in Statement No. 13. On page 55 is entered statement No. 5; on page 171 the first part of statement No. 6, on page 197, the middle portion of it, and on page 226 the last portion of the same. Exhibit No. 861 (conv. 16) also

contains statements covered by Statement
No. 4. *[Continued on page 7.]*

CAPTAIN BOUGOUIN'S TRIAL.

TEXT OF JUDGMENT.

(Continued from page 6)

(3) Considering whether the matter communicated by the accused comes within the purview of the Law for the Preservation of Military Secrets, it becomes necessary to ascertain what is implied by the term "military secrets." It implies such military acts as will endanger the safety of the country when divulged abroad, the exposure of which is calculated to injure the military movements of Japan. A nation, for its own protection, must jealously guard such military secrets in peace as well as in time of war. The extent to which such protection is pushed or where demarcation is to be drawn between the prospective and accomplished injury or danger, and what act should be considered as constituting violation of military secrets depend greatly upon the time when such act is committed and the character of such act, and also upon the discretion of the authorities responsible for controlling such matters, who, judging from the matter affected in their interests were endangered or injured by certain acts. In the present case, the witness Shimizu Kenichi, who holds the post of Bikanun riji (Judge Advocate for the Army) testifies that (A) the matters under consideration are treated as military secrets, and that the mobilization of the division referred to in statement No. 1, when this fact was communicated abroad, was the division remaining at home and its employment in active warfare had considerable significance on the time situation—not a light matter from a military point of view. (B) Disclosing it was greatly to endanger Japan's military plans. The date of the landing of the division, and its subsequent disposal, as revealed, was the violation of a military secret. (C) The Division mentioned in statement No. 2 and 3 and the Division proceeding northward—having reference to the military movements after the capitulation of Port Arthur—and the date of their arrival and the name of the place. All these were disclosed before the battle of Mukden. The matter had inescapable bearing on the military plans then contemplated and no doubt endangered Japan's military position. (D) The Statement No. 4 indicated the condition of forces. They do not necessarily form the exclusive composition of the Port Arthur Investing Army alone; the secret must be kept as long as military plans possible. (E) The statements Nos 5 and 6 deal with composition of forces, the date of their departure, their destination and the method of transportation. Every belligerent must try to keep secret the movements of such forces. Its disclosure is bound to injure Japan. All the statements considered thus far come under the purview of military secrets.

The accused in his defence contends that a portion, at least, of the secrets are no longer secret, since they were written in newspapers, known to the public, and by the time his dispatches reached Paris, they were obsolete. It must be noted that occasionally a feature or features constituting a military secret come to be known in a casual way by the public, or sometimes through inadvertent writings in newspapers. But as a rule they do not disclose the whole organization, or its constituent elements. This being the case, it by no means follows that the matter loses its character of a secret. As to the contention that when the information got to Paris, the secret was lost, it is apparent that beyond the mere or least mitigation of injury resultant upon publication the matter remains the same. Whether a military secret was detected or not must be ascertained at the time of such detection, likewise what constitutes a military secret. The accused's plea, that it must be determined by result, falls to the ground.

(3) As regards the question whether the accused detected the military secrets himself, accused maintains that he learned them from other people, or saw them himself, or learned them through newspapers and Maki Ko, thereupon drawing his deductions and arriving at data. He forwarded his intelligence as such, being merely guess-work, and not detected. But (1) Exhibit No. 861 (copy 3) page 67, contains a statement addressed to General Horeaux, that it is very difficult, more difficult than can be imagined, to collect correct information, and that "I am one of those who are able to detect secrets well," etc. (2) Exhibit 861 (copy No. 7), from page 4 onward, contains letters addressed to De Labry, saying that the accused experienced great difficulty in detecting a certain item. (3) Maki Ko's evidence in Court shows that ostensibly he was sent to Nagoya on a commercial errand, but was ordered to report on military matters as they came to his notice. This shows that the accused detected secrets. (4) The accused himself admits that he learned from the others, also that he collected information from newspapers and saw himself, drawing his deductions therefrom. It also collected facts pertaining to military matters, thereby constructing a comprehensive analysis. This process may be put down as a certain means of finding out military secrets. All this evidence and the accused's own statement show that he was engaged in detecting military secrets.

(4) The accused contends that, in trying to find out military secrets, he did not believe that they were secrets, since they were known to the public and published in newspapers. But (1) Exhibit 861 (copy 3) page 67, says (letter to General Horeaux) "As the censorship is very severe, when important information is received, it will be sent on to Shanghai by post and thence wired. This, in my opinion, is the most advantageous plan." (2) Page 121 of the same copy book says in a letter to the proprietor of the *Le Petit Parisien* that cablegrams will be sent on from Shanghai, and the censorship will thus be eluded. (3) On page 197, in a letter to Ketchik (? Caissial) a private code giving an account of the division's departure is given. (4) Exhibit 861 (copy 3), page 27, contains the account of the said division's departure described in the said private code.

This shows the accused utilized a private code, thereby eluding the censorship. Exhibit 861 (copy 7), page 60 onwards (letters addressed to De Labry), says great difficulty is encountered in furnishing still clearer accounts and that the party is observing great secrecy. (6) Pages 77 onwards of the same copy book (letters to the same individual) say the accused is carrying out his instructions to the best of his ability, but feels great difficulty in obtaining information, etc. Further it is stated that "Telegrams to be sent from Shanghai are limited to strategic plans and organization, and telegrams to be sent to (De Labry) convey such matters as the sinking of the *Yushima* and the *Tokoro*, which are kept secret in Japan." This shows the accused had the intention of reporting strategic plans and organization. Moreover, the accused is a military man and it does not agree with his professional knowledge that he did not know what constituted military secrets. It therefore follows that he detected military secrets as such.

(5) Since he communicated the secrets abroad it is obvious at least that, apart from other auxiliary objects he may have had in view, his one object was to communicate the secrets to a French newspaper and its friends. To accomplish an object, he had to find out military secrets, which act is fraught with grave dangers. The accused's act cannot be treated lightly.

(6) As to date, (1) in the matters treated in the statement referred to as No. 4 the accused states he learned the fact during August last, and other dates are not clear, but simultaneous with the information being sent abroad, it is evident he was in possession of such facts. (2) Such facts he worked at in his own domicile, drawing his own deductions.

(7) Though extending over several items, accused's intention is shown to be of a consecutive nature, and the acts committed consecutively come under the same category as an offence, demanding the working of one law as comprised under one heading, thus constituting consecutive crimes.

Reports from Tokyo state that Captain Bouguin was greatly surprised at the sentence passed upon him, and did not think that the punishment if he was convicted would exceed a fine. It is said his many friends in Tokyo are now considering means to obtain a commutation of the sentence, and that under the circumstances the Captain may be induced to appeal.

A representative of the *Advertiser* saw Captain Bouguin on Monday night after the sentence, when the Captain directed attention to the fact that the correspondence addressed to Captain de Labry was private correspondence between military officers and not designed for publication. Captain de Labry, the officer to whom this correspondence was addressed, was, as Captain Bouguin points out, at one time attached to the French Legation at Tokyo and was intensely interested in the military affairs of Japan. During his incumbency at Tokyo he accompanied the staff of Marshal Oyama as military observer during the China war of 1894-95, and was present at the actions at Port Arthur and Wei-hai-wei. He is at present, says our Yokohama contemporary, one of the most active members of the Franco-Japanese Association at Paris.

The *Advertiser* says an intimate friend of Captain Bouguin's family spoke as follows: "This trial has ruined him. From the time of his arrest he has been called by nearly all the Press the 'Russian spy.' The findings of the Court show all too late that such an accusation had no foundation in fact. As a result of this accusation no Japanese has entered his house since May 1904, not even the Japanese with whom he had formerly been in business. Although the Court promised protection to any foreign interpreter, Captain Bouguin could find none. If two of his advocates had not been able to speak French he would have been quite incapable of presenting his defence. Even with the aid of his lawyers he could gain no cognizance of all the documents offered in evidence by the prosecution."

Amigo, Ger. s.s., 822, I. Iversen, 24th July, Haiphong 19th July, Pakhoi 20th, and Hoihow 23rd, Rice and Gen.—J. & Co.

Kampo, Fr. s.s., 412, Le Bail, 24th July, Kwanchowwan and Macao 23rd July, Gen.—Man Fat.

Empress of China, Br. s.s., 3046, R. Archibald, B.N.R., 25th July, Vancouver, B.C., 3rd July, and Shanghai 22nd, Mails and Gen.—C. I. R. Co.

Vandalla, Ger. s.s., 4,170, H. Huse, 25th July, Singapore 18th July, Gen.—H. A. L.

Bentley, Br. s.s., 2,508, Potter, 25th July, London via Ports 10th July, Gen.—G. L. & Co.

Achilles, Br. s.s., 7,413, Thompson, 25th July, Singapore 10th July, Gen.—B. & S.

Rubi, Br. s.s., 1,410, A. H. Nott, 26th July, Manila 21st July, Gen.—T. & Co.

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Gironde, for Haiphong.

Prince Waldemar, for German New Guinea.

Hongkong, for Haiphong.

Ton, for Manila.

Greys, for Singapore.

Notching, for Kwong-chow-wan.

Achilles, for Shanghai.

July 25.

Touraine, for Europe.

Sydney, for Shanghai.

Halshing, for Canton Ports.

Kensington, Br. s.s., 2,247, Dower, 22nd July, Salina Cruz 19th June, Ballast.—C. C. S. Co.

Laertes, Br. s.s., 1,341, J. B. Jackson, 20th July, Saigon 16th July, Meal and Gen.—Chinese.

Lisa, Swed. s.s., 1,577, H. Horn Dahl, 21st July, Kobe 17th July, Gen.—Shun Tai S. N. Co.

Loongang, Br. s.s., 1,092, G. S. Weigall, 24th July, Manila 21st July, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Loosk, Ger. s.s., 1,020, G. Schulzen, 22nd July, Bangkok 14th July, Rice.—B. & S. Magallanes, Am. s.s., A. Yersabel, 18th July, Manila 16th July, Sugar.—Order.

Mausang, Br. s.s., 1,644, R. Houghton, 21st July, Sandakan 16th July, Timber and Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Mercedes, Br. s.s., 3,300, McGregor, 14th July, Weihaiwei 9th July, Ballast.—Order.

Nethebron, Br. s.s., 2,755, J. Simpson, 19th July, Sydney 26th June, Coal.—A. K. & Co.

Pringle, Nor. s.s., 714, E. Torstensen, 22nd July, Amoy via Amoy and Swatow 19th July, Gen.—G. S. Co.

Telemachus, Br. s.s., 1,802, J. H. Goodwin, 23rd July, Tacoma, U.S.A. via Japan 3rd June, Gen.—B. & S.

Wongkoi, Ger. s.s., 1,170, W. Reher, 21st July, Bangkok via Swatow 20th July, Rice and Gen.—B. & S.

SAILING VESSELS.

Combrinbar, Dr. 4-masted ship, 2,151, George, 2nd June, Cardiff and Jan., Coal.—Government.

Kenilworth, Am. ship, 2,706, Colley, 22nd July, from Manila, Ballast.—Master.

Steamers Expected.

Vessels	From	Agents	Due
Athenian	Shanghai	C. P. R. Co.	July 26
Malta	Singapore	P. & O. Co.	July 26
Rhinania	Singapore	H. A. L.	July 26
Tippu	Singapore	H. A. L.	July 26
Namsang	Singapore	C. I. R. Co.	July 26
Nogor	Singapore	C. I. R. Co.	July 26
Taiyuan	Japan	B. & S.	July 31
P. Sigismund	Sydney	M. & Co.	Aug. 31
Doric	Japan	O. & D. Co.	Aug. 1
Scharnhorst	Japan	M. & Co.	Aug. 1
P. E. Friedrich	Colombo	M. & Co.	Aug. 1
Arabia	Japan	P. & A. Co.	Aug. 1
Ras Dara	New York	S. T. & Co.	Aug. 21
Aragonia	Portland	P. & A. Co.	Aug. 22

Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Returns.

Magallanes, at Kowloon Dock.

Humber, at Kowloon Dock.

Progress, at Kowloon Dock.

H.M.S. Janus, at Kowloon Dock.

Poschana, at Kowloon Dock.

Kenilworth, at Kowloon Dock.

Ships Passed The Canal.

Outward—14th June—Den of Crombie, 17th June—Liberia, Griffin, Patulac, Verdande, Keemun, Fengtien, 21st June—Southwark, 24th June—Mullaca, 30th June—Wittkind, Agincourt, 4th July—Poon, Atholl, Oceano, Rhennania, Stillefort, Pyrrhus, Eormexchange, Korana, 7th July—Merionethshire, Antenor, Candia, Glenroy, Mackoon, 12th July—Prins Bittel, Friedrich, 14th July—Armand, Bekle, Indramambo, Ophack, Ulysses, Orreles, 19th July—Barotse, Bengel, Freya, Pocahontas.

Homeward—12th July—Sootra, 14th July—Kintul, Zieten, 19th July—Bantur.

Arrivals at Home—14th June—Katsow, 17th June—Agamemnon, 21st June—Preston, 24th June—Artemis, Teakal, 27th June—Jason, Pera, 30th June—Schuykill, Trietta, Ernest Simons, Slavonia, 4th July—Roon, Navosvia, 7th July—Louth Castle, 12th July—Larvies, Ivenne, Dardano, Diomed, Tydena, 14th July—Bayern, Binaldar, Hudson, Polynesian, 19th July—Segovia, Indramambo.

Post Office.

A Mail will close for:

Swatow, Amoy and Amoy—Per *Promiss*, 26th July, 9 A.M.

Macao—Per *Heungshan*, 26th July, 1.15 P.M.

Macao—Per *Heungshan*, 27th July, 1.15 P.M.

Shanghai—Per *Elzer*, 27th July, 3 P.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Fochow—Per *Emma*, 28th July, 10 A.M.

Mails for Canton, Samshui, Wuchow and Macao will be closed on week days at 7.30 every morning. On Sundays the mail for Macao will be closed at 8 a.m., and that for Canton at 9 a.m.

Mails for Namtao, Sanbue, Kongmoon, Kunchuk, Samshui, Wuchow and Canton every evening at 5 p.m. On Sundays the mails will be closed at 9 a.m.

No mail will be closed for Canton on Saturday evening.

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

HONGKONG.

Baker, A. S. Matsudaira, I.

Bingham, Mr. & Mrs. McGregor, Mrs.

Bishop, W. J. Meikle, Mr. and Mrs.

Bisset, W. S. Marles, Mrs.

Blair, D. K. Millard, T. F.

Bonner, E. A. Miller, P. J.

Brighton, F. G. Moon, Mr. & Mrs. R. M.

Broughall, L. Moore, Dr. W. B. A.

Bunner, Mr. and Mrs. Morrison, Mrs.

W. C. Munthe-Brun, Mr. and Mrs.

Chambers, Mr. & Mrs. Murray, E. H.

H. K. Murray, P. C.

Clark, Hon. Dr. Francis Nagatomi, Y. K.

R. G. Offord, Mr. & Mrs. A. G. E.

Clark, T. Clegg, R. M. Eng. L.

and Mrs. H. I. Pan, Mr. F. N. Le

Canningham, G. Parfitt, W.

Davies, F. O. Peake, W.

Deacon, F. B. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs.

Delacour, Mr. and Mrs. T. L.

Doollittle, F. H. Radersma, D.

Douglas, Capt. & Mrs. J. Roach, Mrs. J. S. and

Downing, Mr. T. C. child

Fletcher, H. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs.

E. Glover, C.

Grant, A. W. Rochet, L.

Grose, Dr. F. P. O. Co. July 26

Hall, Capt. J. Rosenthal, S.

Hain, C. W. Sang Tsang

Harding, R. Scott, A. O.

Harle, H. C. Serbernikaw, S. A.

Hastop, R. J. Skinn, A. J.

Harker, Mr. & Mrs. Brotherton

Hassan, Mr. and Mrs. Relph, Dr. and Mrs.

Haynes, Col. Sawyer, Capt. and Mrs.

Hazeldan, F. A. Sinclair, A.

Holsauna, A. Stadi, Mr. and Mrs.

Hett, Mr. and Mrs. Van de

F. Target Stokes, Mr.

Hindoket, Mr. & Mrs. Thomas, Mr.

Hudig, D. Uffel, W. von

Jeffries, H. U. Vandin, Gordon

Johnson, Rev. Vereker, Capt. and

Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. Mrs.

Kaye, Major and Mrs. White, Dr. and Mrs.

Kelsall, Major & Mrs. M. J.

CRAGIEBURN.

Dann, G. H. Nicholls, E. A.

Front, B. L. Russell, Mrs.

Gaskell, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, E. Grant

Gibbons, J. B. Smith, Mr. and Mrs.

Hogg, Mrs. Grant

Kaptein, B. D. Webb, Mr. and Mrs.

Lyons, F. W. Montague

Marchant, Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Dr. Newell

Mrs. and children Young, J. Ashton

McPherson, J. L.

Occidental.

Albert, B. E. King, Mr. and Mrs. J.

Anderson, G. W.

Avenberg, Th. Krill, G.

Chandler, Lieut. Army Lowe, Mr. and Mrs.

Educ "Dept" Lowe, Miss Sisie

Domink, B. Major, Capt. and Mrs.

Erker, R. child

Fisher, R. Munro, Miss A.

Gilbert, C. Ohme, A.

Grobenler, Capt. H. Owen, O. E.

Hales, G. L. Perkins, A. H.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

July 24th, 1905, a.m.

Bar.	Th.	Hum.	Wind	Wv.
Vladivostok	7 a.m.	—	—	—
Nemuro	6 a.m.	29.80	NR	4
Hakodate	6 a.m.	29.77	NR	8
Tokio	6 a.m.	29.71	NR	2
Kochi	6 a.m.	29.64	NR	0
Nagasaki	6 a.m.	29.60	SW	6
Kagoshima	6 a.m.	29.64	SW	0
Yokohama	6 a.m.	29.73	SW	2
Naha	6 a.m.	29.74	SW	4
Shigakijima	6 a.m.	29.74	SW	8
Tahoku	5 a.m.	29.66	—	—
Taichu	5 a.m.	29.65	—	—
Tainan	5 a.m.	29.65	—	—
Koosun	5 a.m.	29.71	—	—
Pescadore	5 a.m.	29.71	—	—
Weihaiwei	9 a.m.	29.35	SE	3
Gutlaif	5 a.m.	29.72	SE	3
Sharp Peak	5 a.m.	29.83	SE	3
Amoy	6.30 a.m.	29.65	SE	1
Swatow	6.30 a.m.	29.63	SE	1
Canton	6.30 a.m.	29.61	SE	1
Hongkong	10 a.m.	29.61	SE	1
Victoria Peak	10 a.m.	29.61	SE	1
Gap Rock	10 a.m.	29.62	SE	1
Macao	10 a.m.	29.62	SE	1
Haiphong	10 a.m.	29.62	SE	1
Manila	10 a.m.	29.62	SE	1
Bacolod	10 a.m.	29.62	SE	1
Hoilo	10 a.m.	29.62	SE	1
Cebu	10 a.m.	29.62	SE	1
C. St. James	10 a.m.	29.62	SE	1

July 25th, 1905, a.m.

Nemuro	6 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishigakijima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taihouku	5 a.m.	29.54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taichu	"	29.53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tainan	"	29.56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Koshin	"	29.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pescadores	"	29.51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Welhuwei	9 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gu' hui	"	29.45	85	83	SSW	SW	3	2	0
Sharp Peak	"	29.52	85	83	SSW	SW	3	2	0
Anmy	6.30 a.	29.52	80	87	SSW	SW	3	2	0
Swatow	9 a.m.	29.49	80	87	NNE	—	3	0	1
Canton	"	29.45	86	84	—	—	—	—	—
Victoria	10 a.m.	29.49	82	89	—	—	—	—	—
Cap Rock	"	29.47	—	—	N	—	0	1	2
Macao	"	29.33	88	—	NW	S	1	1	0
Haiiphong	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	"	29.80	81	85	—	—	—	—	—
Bacolod	9 a.m.	29.85	84	—	ENE	SW	0	1	2
Iloilo	"	29.85	84	—	SW	SW	1	1	2
Cebu	"	—	81	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. St. James	10 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Mails.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND
LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for NATAVIA,
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERI-
CAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE S.S. "CHUSAN,"

Captain H. W. Kenrick, R.N.R., carrying His
Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this
for BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 29th July,
at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the
above Ports in connection with the Company's
S.S. "CHINA," 7,912 tons, from Colombo,
Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is
secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable, all Cargo for France
and Tea for London (under arrangement) will
be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail
steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and
London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be
conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. "Persia,"
due in London on the 10th September.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4
P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and
Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

L. S. LEWIS,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 15th July 1905.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.



STEAM FOR SAIGON,
SINGAPORE, NATAVIA,
COLOMBO, ADEN, EGYPT,
MARSEILLES, LONDON,
HAVRE, BORDEAUX,
MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "TONKIN,"

Captain A. Charbonnel, will be despatched for
MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 8th
August, at 1 P.M.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading
issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in
Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—

S.S. SYDNEY..... 22nd August.

S.S. ARMAND BEHIC..... 5th September.

S.S. ERNEST SIMONS..... 19th September.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1905.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA,
VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer. Tons. Captain. Sailing.

Tremont..... 9,600 T. W. Garlick. At. Aug. 8

Hyades..... 3,753 Geo. Wright..... Aug. 16

Lyra..... 4,417 G. V. Williams..... Sept. 15

Pictade..... 3,753 F. G. Purington.....

Shawmut..... 9,600 E. V. Roberts.....

Steamer marked (*) have no second-class
passenger accommodation.

1 Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION,
ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC
LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.

The twin-screw s.s. Shawmut and Tremont
are fitted with very superior accommodation
for first and second class passengers. The
large size of these vessels ensures steadiness
at sea. Electric fan in each room.

Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo
carried in cold storage.

For further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO. LIMITED,
General Agents.

Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, 21st July, 1905.

To Let.

TO LET.

NOS. 17 and 29, WONG-NEI-CHONG
ROAD.
A BUILDING at CAUSEWAY BAY, at
present in occupation of the Steam
Laundry Co., Ltd.
No. 1, RIFON TERRACE.
FLATS in MORETON TERRACE, facing
Polo Ground.
OFFICES in course of erection, CON-
WRIGHT ROAD (near BLAKE PIER).
GODOWNS: PRAVA EAST.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1905.

TO LET.

NO. 3, MACDONNELL ROAD.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1905.

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 3, NEW PRAVA, Kennedy
Town.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1905.

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

"FOREST LODGE," Caine Road.

Apply to—

H. N. MODY.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1905.

TO LET.

SHOP, No. 14, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

First Floor, No. 12, QUEEN'S ROAD,
CENTRAL.

Second Floor, Nos. 12 and 14, QUEEN'S
ROAD, CENTRAL.

Apply to—

S. DISNEY,
Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1905.

TO LET.

SEMI-DETACHED VILLAS, Two, in
Garden Road, near the Ferry, with Fine
Bright and Airy Rooms. GAS and ELECTRIC
BELLS laid on. Commanding view of the
Harbour.

Rents very moderate.

Apply to—

H. RUTTONJEE,
No. 5, D'Aguiar Street.

37 and 38, Elgin Road, Kowloon.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1905.

For Sale.

TUBORG BEER

A FIRST CLASS PILSENER BEER
guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid,
and any other Chemicals.

PRICE \$10.50 per case of 48 bottles (quarts)
or 6 doz. pints.

Special Prices for Quantities.

Sole Agents:—

SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1905.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

\$4.50 per Cask 375 lbs. net ex Factory.

\$2.70 per Bag 250 lbs. net ex Factory.

General Managers:

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,

Hongkong, 7th March, 1905.

FOR SALE.

INCANDESCENT

Lamps of all descriptions
from the best
makers.

Incandescent
Lamps, Globes,
Shades, &c., for
Gasoline and
Gas Lamps at
the most mod-
erate prices.

Lamps fixed
up for Buyers
free of charge.

Naphtha of
the best kind
kept in stock.

TAI KWONG CO.,

56, Lyndhurst Terrace

Hongkong, 16th November, 1904.

ACHEE & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

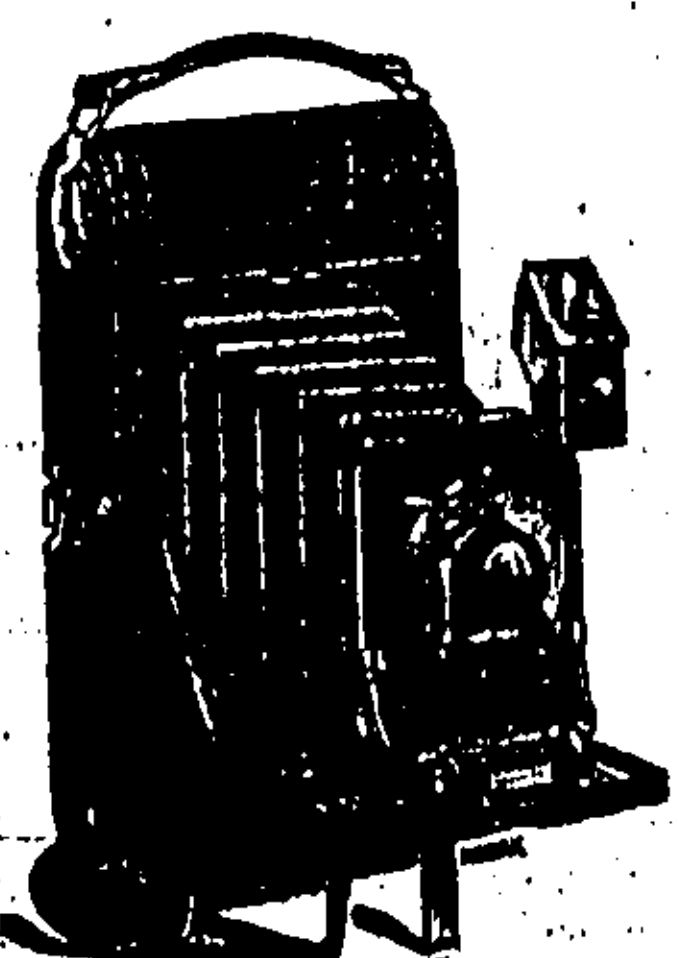
FURNITURE,

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

REQUISITES,

&c., &c., &c.

Telephone 256.



DEPOT

FOR

EASTMAN'S

KODAKS, FILMS,

AND

ACCESSORIES.

AMATEUR WORK RECEIVES PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1905.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. BENJAMIN, KELLY & POTTS. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT. RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000 \$8,000,000 \$250,000	\$1,493,408	Div. of £1.10/- and bonus of £1 @ ex- change 1/11 9/16 = \$25.46 for second half-year 1904	5 %	\$915 London £90 \$38 buyers
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£5	\$200,000	\$41,768	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903		\$38 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,400,000 \$1,739	\$150,494	\$17 for 1903	5 1/2 %	\$325 buyers
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$950,000 \$1,190,2 \$362,366 \$371,445	Nil.	\$4 for year ended 30.4.1904	6 1/2 %	\$73 sales
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 800,000	Tls. 217,119	Interim of 7/6 1904	8 %	Tls. 82
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$1,850,000 \$20,000 \$377,740 \$893,111 \$866,773 \$700,000 \$37,704 \$1,000,000 \$218,093 \$2,281	\$2,078,997	\$35 for 1903	5 %	\$725
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,700,000 \$1,000,000 \$218,093 \$2,281	\$486,284	\$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1903	8 1/2 %	\$172 1/2
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$5,000 \$185,000 \$25,439 \$250,000 \$260,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$341,150 \$3,999	\$329,047	\$6 dividend & \$1 bonus for 1903	8 1/2 %	\$85 sales
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$218,093 \$2,281	\$360,372	\$34 for 1903	11 1/2 %	\$305
SHIPPING, TUG AND CARGO BOATS.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$5,000 \$185,000 \$25,439 \$250,000 \$260,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$341,150 \$3,999	\$8,832	\$1 for 1904	5 %	\$20
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$5,000 \$185,000 \$25,439 \$250,000 \$260,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$341,150 \$3,999	Nil.	\$2 for year ended 30.6.1904	5 1/2 %	\$35
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$5,000 \$185,000 \$25,439 \$250,000 \$260,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$341,150 \$3,999	\$26,160	\$1 for second half-year 1904	9 1/2 %	\$26 1/2
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	60,000	£10	£10	\$5,000 \$185,000 \$25,439 \$250,000 \$260,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$341,150 \$3,999	\$44,435	12/- @ 1/10 = \$6.25 1/2 for 1904	6 1/2 %	\$92
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$5,000 \$185,000 \$25,439 \$250,000 \$260,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$341,150 \$3,999	Tls. 43,762	Tls. 24 final making Tls. 44 for 1904	7 1/2 %	Tls. 60 sellers
Do. (Preference)	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$5,000 \$185,000 \$25,439 \$250,000 \$260,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$341,150 \$3,999	Tls. 43,762	Tls. 14 final making Tls. 31 for 1904	7 1/2 %	Tls. 50 sellers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	\$5,000 \$185,000 \$25,439 \$250,000 \$260,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$341,150 \$3,999	\$58,852	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 5) for 1904	5 1/2 %	\$34 sellers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$5,000 \$185,000 \$25,439 \$250,000 \$260,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$341,150 \$3,999	\$929	\$1.80 for year ending 30.4.1905	5 1/2 %	\$36 sellers
Straits Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$5,000 \$185,000 \$25,439 \$250,000 \$260,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$341,150 \$3,999	\$21,231	\$10 for 1904	7 %	\$142
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$5,000 \$185,000 \$25,439 \$250,000 \$260,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$341,150 \$3,999	Tls. 6,190	Final of Tls. 14 making Tls. 34 for 1904	11 1/2 %	Tls. 28 buyers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$5,000 \$185,000 \$25,439 \$250,000 \$260,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$341,150 \$3,999	\$42,812	Final of \$15 making \$20 for 1904	9 1/2 %	\$211 buyers
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$5,000 \$185,000 \$25,439 \$250,000 \$260,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$341,150 \$3,999	\$85,087	\$3 for 1897	3 1/2 %	\$29 sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$5,000 \$185,000 \$25,439 \$250,000 \$260,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$341,150 \$3,999	Tls. 1,635	Tls. 24 for year ending 30.9.04	3 1/2 %	Tls. 70 sellers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	\$5,000 \$185,000 \$25,439 \$250,000 \$260,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$341,150 \$3,999	\$7,820	Interim of 1/- (No. 4)	13 %	Tls. 7.80 sellers
Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	50,000	£1	£1	\$5,000 \$185,000 \$25,439 \$250,000 \$260,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$341,150 \$3,999	\$4,873	Interim of 50 cents (gold) for 1905 (No. 5).	6 %	G. \$17 ex div.
Pauk Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	£1	£1	\$5,000 \$185,000 \$25,439 \$250,000 \$260,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$341,150 \$3,999	\$4,873	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents		\$5
SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE DES CHARBONNAGES DU TONKIN.								
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Farnham, (S. C.) Boyd & Co., Limited	55,200	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$5,000 \$185,000 \$25,439 \$250,000 \$260,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$341,150 \$3,999	\$8,577	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 13 for 1904/5	9 1/2 %	Tls. 140
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	12,000	\$25	\$25	\$5,000 \$185,000 \$25,439 \$250,000 \$260,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$341,150 \$3,999	\$70,000	\$3.75 for 1904	14 %	\$27
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown, Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$50	\$50	\$5,000 \$185,000 \$25,439 \$250,000 \$260,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$341,150 \$3,999	\$29,422	Final of \$24 making \$5 for 1904	5 %	\$100
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$5,000 \$185,000 \$25,439 \$250,000 \$260,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$341,150 \$3,999	\$498,289	\$6 dividend and \$1 bonus for 2nd half- year 1904	7 1/2 %	\$198
Howarth Erskine, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$100	\$5,000 \$185,000 \$25,439 \$250,000 \$260,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$341,150 \$3,999	\$489	\$10 div. & \$5 bonus for year end. 30/6/04	5 1/2 %	\$270 sellers
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$5,000 \$185,000 \$25,439 \$250,000 \$260,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$341,150 \$3,999	\$498,289	\$14 for 1903	7 1/2 %	\$18 sellers
Riley Hargreaves & Co., Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$5,000 \$185,000 \$25,439 \$250,000 \$260,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$341,150 \$3,999	\$498,289	\$10 div. and \$24 bonus for 1903	5 1/2 %	\$114
Do. (Preference)	2,750	\$100	\$100	\$5,000 \$185,000 \$25,439 \$250,000 \$260,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$341,150 \$3,999	\$498,289	\$7 dividend	5 1/2 %	\$114 1/2
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company	31,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$5,000 \$185,000 \$25,439 \$250,000 \$260,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$341,150 \$3,999	Tls. 10,711	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1904	5 1/2 %	Tls. 192 1/2
Tanjong Payar Dock Company, Limited	37,000	\$100	\$100	\$5,000 \$185,000 \$25,439 \$250,000 \$260,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$341,150 \$3,999	\$120,645	\$20 for 2nd half year making \$26 for 1904	6 1/2 %	\$380 sales
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	3,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$5,000 \$185,000 \$25,439 \$250,000 \$260,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$341,150 \$3,999	Tls. 17,500	Tls. 18 for 1904	9 1/2 %	Tls. 192 1/2
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDING.								
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$5,000 \$185,000 \$25,439 \$250,000 \$260,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$341,150 \$3,999	\$9,989	\$24 for year ended 30.6.1904	8 %	\$314 sales
Astor House Hotel, Limited (Tientsin)	2,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$5,000 \$185,000 \$25,439 \$250,000 \$260,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$341,150 \$3,999	Tls. 8,000	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 9	6 1/2 %	Tls. 135 sales
Central Stores, Limited	6,000	\$15	\$15	\$5,000 \$185,000 \$25,439 \$250,000 \$260,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$341,150 \$3,999	\$1,502	Final of 60 cents making \$1.80 for 1904	10 %	\$18 sales
Do. (Founders')	123	\$15	\$15	\$5,000 \$185,000 \$25,439 \$250,000 \$260,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$341,150 \$3,999	\$1,502	None	7 %	\$100
Do. (New Issue)	24,000	\$15	\$15	\$5,000 \$185,000 \$25,439 \$250,000 \$260,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$341,150 \$3,999	\$1,502	Preferential of 7 per cent for 1904	7 %	\$74 sales
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$5,000 \$185,000 \$25,439 \$250,000 \$260,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$341,150 \$3,999	\$3,554	\$5 for second half-year making \$10 for 1904	7 %	\$142 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$5,000 \$185,000 \$25,439 \$250,000 \$260,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$341,150 \$3,999	\$37,875	Final of \$6 making \$12 for 1904		\$120 buyers
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited (Shanghai)	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	\$5,000 \$185,000 \$25,439 \$250,000 \$260,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$341,150 \$3,999	Tls. 7,202	Tls. 24 for the year ending 31.3.1905	13 %	Tls. 19
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	\$5,000 \$185,000 \$25,439 \$250,000 \$260,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$341,150 \$3,999	First year	Interim of \$4		\$105
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$5,000 \$185,000 \$25,439 \$250,000 \$260,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$341,150 \$3,999	\$11,958	90 cents for 1904	7 %	\$12 1/2
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$5,000 \$185,000 \$25,439 \$250,000 \$260,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$341,150 \$3,999	\$377	\$3 for 1904	7 1/2 %	\$40 sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	52,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$5,000 \$185,000 \$25,439 \$250,000 \$260,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$341,150 \$3,999	Tls. 40,660	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905	6 1/2 %	Tls. 122 ex
Tientsin Hotel des Colonies, Limited	1,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$5,000 \$185,000 \$25,439 \$250,000 \$260,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$341,150 \$3,999	Tls. 670	Tls. 5 for 1904	10 1/2 %	Tls. 120 sales
Tientsin Land Investment Company, Limited	7,726	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$5,000 \$185,000 \$25,439 \$250,000 \$260,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$341,150 \$3,999	Tls. 725	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 for 1904	5 1/2 %	Tls. 120 sales
Wei-hai-wei Land and Building Company, Limited	3,764	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	\$5,000 \$185,000 \$25,439 \$250,000 \$260,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$341,150 \$3,999	Tls. 5,150	None		Tls. 12 buy
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$5,000 \$185,000 \$25,439 \$250,000 \$260,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$341,150 \$3,999	\$1,247	Final of \$1.70 making \$3.20 for 1904	6 %	\$52 sales
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$5,000 \$185,000 \$25,439 \$250,000 \$260,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$341,150 \$3,999	Tls. 11,655	Tls. 4 for year ended 31.10.1903	8 %	Tls. 50 sales
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$5,000 \$185,000 \$25,439 \$250,000 \$260,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$341,150 \$3,999	\$22,862	50 cents for the year ending 31.7.04	3 %	\$16 1/2 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	\$5,000 \$185,000 \$25,439 \$250,000 \$260,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$341,150 \$3,999	Tls. 13,629	Interim of 3 % a/c 1898		Tls. 45 sales
Laon-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$5,000 \$185,000 \$25,439 \$250,000 \$260,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$341,150 \$3,999	Tls. 10,000	Interim of 4 % a/c 1898 on 6,000 shares		Tls. 55 sales
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	\$5,000 \$185,000 \$25,439 \$250,000 \$260,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$341,150 \$3,999	Tls. 22,950	4 % for 1897		Tls. 160 buy
CIGARS AND TOBACCO COS.								
Alhambra, Limited	100	\$200	\$200	\$5,000 \$185,000 \$25,439 \$250,000 \$260,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$341,150 \$3,999	none	\$125 for year ending 30.6.1900		\$100
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	\$10	\$10	\$5,000 \$185,000 \$25,439 \$250,000 \$260,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$341,150 \$3,999	Dr. P. 2,584	First year		\$9 1/2 sellers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	\$5,000 \$185,000 \$25,439 \$250,000 \$260,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$341,150 \$3,999	Tls. 24,820	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 9	13 1/2 %	Tls. 68 sales
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Anglo-German Brewing Company, Limited	4,000	\$100	\$100	\$5,000 \$185,000 \$25,439 \$250,000 \$260,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$341,150 \$3,999	none	First year		\$18 sales
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$5,000 \$185,000 \$25,439 \$250,000 \$260,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$341,150 \$3,999	£770	1/3 per share for 1904	12 %	\$61 x d. buy
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	\$5,000 \$185,000 \$25,439 \$250,000 \$260,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$341,150 \$3,999	\$1,182	\$3 for 1904	8 1/2 %	\$16
China-Borneo Company, Limited	50,000	\$12	\$12	\$5,000 \$185,000 \$25,439 \$250,000 \$260,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$341,150 \$3,999	Nil.	\$1 for 1904	8 1/2 %	\$16
China Flour Mill and Power Company, Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$5,000 \$185,000 \$25,439 \$250,000 \$260,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$341,150 \$3,999	Tls. 718	Interim of Tls. 5 for 1905		Tls. 60 ex
China Light and Power Company, Limited	30,000	\$10	\$10	\$5,000 \$185,000 \$25,439 \$250,000 \$260,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$341,150 \$3,999	\$37,39	None		\$10
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$5,000 \$185,000 \$25,439 \$250,000 \$260,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$341,150 \$3,999	\$1,581	80 cents for 1904	9 1/2 %	\$8 1/2 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$5,000 \$185,000 \$25,439 \$250,000 \$260,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$341,150 \$3,999	\$2,706	\$14 for year ending 31.7.1903		\$17 sellers
Greener and Neave, Limited	4,500	\$50	\$50	\$5,000 \$185,000 \$25,439 \$250,000 \$260,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$341,150 \$3,999	\$112,500	\$14 div. and \$24 bonus for 1903	7 1/2 %	\$600 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	150,000	\$10						